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ABSTRACT

The Inter-Agency Task Force on Migrant Labor, created in 1970 by the governor of Texas, was charged with the responsibility of cataloging migrant needs, making an inventory of all ongoing Federal and state migrant programs, and developing a state plan to bring into focus all resources at hand to produce some immediate as well as long-range solutions to the Texas migrant problem. This document represents a special report to the governor from the task force and is composed of an overview of the Texas migrant, reports from 8 state agencies (e.g., the Texas Employment Commission) and 8 non-state agencies (e.g., the Texas Conference of Churches, Boy Scouts), conclusions and recommendations, and a summary of findings of the advisory committee. Recommendations in the area of legislative action include establishment of (1) a housing standards law covering labor camps and on-farm labor housing which will authorize the State Health Department to enter, inspect, and enforce; (2) a state housing authority to regulate and expedite farm labor housing; and (3) a loan program similar to that of the Veteran's Land Board for the purpose of improving housing for farm workers and improving the barrios. Recommendations for administrative action include (1) to insure that a realistic share of Federal funds for migrant projects be allocated to Texas, based on the state's percentage of the migrant population; (2) to expand the migrant health clinic concept in the State Health Department via close coordination with the Department of Public Welfare and the Texas Education Agency; and (3) to provide free tuition in Texas institutions of higher learning to qualified migrants. (JB)

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# SPECIAL REPORT

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# *Inter - Agency Task Force on Migrant Labor*

**Prepared for**
**GOVERNOR PRESTON SMITH**

**By the**
**GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMISSION OF TEXAS**

**December 1970**

RC005784

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GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMISSION
OF TEXAS

December 16, 1970

The Honorable
Preston Smith
Governor of Texas

Dear Governor Smith:

I have the honor to submit a report from the Inter-Agency Task Force on Migrant Labor in Texas which was established in order to carry out the survey entrusted to the Good Neighbor Commission and to other agencies of state government. In asking for this action in your letter of August 13, 1970, you expressed the hope that this task force would catalog migrant needs, make an inventory of all on-going federal and state migrant programs and develop a state plan to bring into focus all resources at hand to produce some immediate as well as long-range solutions to the Texas migrant problem. Each participating state agency has complied fully in this regard and their individual reports are an integral part of this document. Each report merits careful study since it shows clearly the magnitude of the technical utilization of available funds and resources.

The task force decided to explore efforts even beyond your directive and has solicited and received detailed reports from many volunteer, non-governmental groups on their activities devoted to the migrant and his family. Further, an advisory committee of representatives of a broad range of interests attended a one-day workshop session arranged by the Good Neighbor Commission during which their views on the efficacy of current programs and on needs not being met by the agency projects were recorded. All of this valuable material is incorporated in the report.

I take this means to express the appreciation of the Good Neighbor Commission for the prompt and complete cooperation of the participating state agencies,

Texas Office of Economic Opportunity
Texas Employment Commission

Texas Education Agency
Department of Public Welfare
State Health Department
Department of Public Safety
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Texas Rehabilitation Commission

and for the same degree of cooperation from federal agencies not operating directly through state agencies and for the participation of volunteer agencies,

Texas Conference of Churches
Board of Missions of the United Methodist Church
Episcopal Diocese of West Texas
Boy Scouts of America
Planned Parenthood Population
Farmers Home Administration
Joint Action in Community Service, Inc.
American Friends Service Committee

and to the public spirited citizens who formed the advisory committee, whose names and recommendations appear in a separate chapter of this report.

There is no doubt that this document is of inestimable value to everyone who has a sincere interest in the migrant agricultural worker in Texas and I recommend earnestly that it be reproduced for general distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

Glenn E. Garrett

Glenn E. Garrett
Executive Director
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Chairman, Inter-Agency Task Force

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## THE TEXAS MIGRANT - AN OVERVIEW

There are numerous definitions for a migrant, some complicated and others not; however, the one most generally accepted is: "A worker who is engaged primarily in agricultural or related seasonal industry, or who has been so engaged at one or more times during the past two crop seasons, and who must move so far in the course of his regular annual employment that he must establish a temporary residence at one or more locations away from the place he calls home." This definition includes family dependents who may or may not move with the worker. In essence this defines the people with whom the present report deals. It is felt, however, that in order to understand better the present day migrant and his situation, it would be well to follow his evolution by means of a brief Overview.

Any contemporary treatment on Texas migrant farm workers should present a brief background on how the migrant came into being and how his particular role in the scheme of things bears directly on the state of Texas and himself. Farmers and growers have always required help with their crops and this need grew as population increased and as the canning and preserving industry grew; however, the far ranging migrant, as we know him today, came into being as the call of urban industry and city living sharply diminished the local domestic labor supply throughout the nation.

For a hundred years or more, Mexicans have crossed the border on a temporary basis to work the fields and harvest the crops. This last half century, however, has seen a dramatic upswing in the use of foreign workers

which coupled with a new ease in transportation reaches what can be called the pivotal period in farm labor, a period starting in the early 1940's and continuing through the duration of the Bracero Act. It was not until World War II and a national shortage of domestic labor that the importation of farm workers began to involve many thousands of individuals. It quickly became apparent that a treaty or agreement between Mexico and the United States had to be drawn up to bring order and control to this increasingly important matter. This became fact when Public Law 78 was enacted July 12, 1951 setting down rules and guidelines for recruiting, transportation, working conditions, contractual obligations, etc.

The year before the Bracero Act came into being 76,000 foreign workers came to the United States for temporary employment in agriculture. The first year of the Act that figure rose to 203,000 and the years from 1955 to 1959 all averaged well over 400,000 a year. Starting in 1960 the yearly influx of aliens began to decline, due in part to growth in outlining stricter standards. This decline continued until 1964 when only 178,000 workers were brought in from Mexico and it was the end of this same year that Congress failed to renew the agreement and Public Law 78 ceased to exist. Theoretically, there should have been no more Mexicans imported for field work after 1964, but in reality it took three years to entirely phase out the program as some temporary "immigration" was allowed to certain areas where worker shortage had been critical.

As the flow of braceros was being halted increasing numbers of Texas farm workers became migrant farm workers. Since the new job opportunities were in the areas formerly served by braceros it was necessary for the Texas

workers to travel to where the work was so the increase in migrants was quickly apparent.

The Texas farm labor pool is made up almost entirely of Mexican Americans, many of whom are naturalized, but the majority are native born American citizens whose family and ethnic ties are in and around the border area. The principal exception to this is the concentration of agricultural workers in San Antonio. The change in emphasis to away from home and out of state jobs came none too soon as the internal farm needs of Texas were diminishing, due principally to reduced needs in cotton cultivation and harvesting as mechanical harvesters and chemical herbicides came into general use. This situation, combined with the attraction of better wages and the use of better recruiting methods, resulted in a remarkable increase in the number of outbound workers. The following figures show the number of Texas migrants and their group make up during the last few years.

Total Migration and Make Up:

| | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Individuals | 162,000 | 158,550 | 152,000 | 147,000 |
| Men, 16 and over | 59,500 | 57,300 | 51,800 | 47,700 |
| Women, 16 and over | 45,500 | 46,050 | 45,600 | 44,100 |
| Youths under 16 years | 56,700 | 55,200 | 54,600 | 55,200 |
| Families | 22,800 | 21,457 | 21,300 | 20,000 |
| Unattached men | 11,000 | 10,180 | 10,600 | 13,400 |
| Unattached women | 2,600 | 2,870 | 3,500 | 3,700 |
| Work groups | 11,800 | 11,700 | 13,000 | 10,000 |
| School age youths | 30,600 | 31,800 | 31,100 | 31,000 |
| Family size on migration | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.4 |

Although this deals with 150,000 migrating persons per year, in reality the true migrant population of Texas is nearer to twice this figure.

In recent years during which concerted study efforts and much research has been carried out on this group of people a number of real facts have been revealed. The most important of these facts can be generalized as:

1 ) Family earnings for the most part below poverty level

2 ) Home base being the most depressed area in the nation

3 ) Low educational achievement; 58% functional illiterates

4 ) Substandard housing both at home and in the working areas

5 ) No health education and little or no health attention

6 ) Extremely low competency in English

7 ) A limited few with marketable skills

As distasteful as it may be, this Overview must end on a grim note indeed, and those who have in the past looked the other way when migrant matters were brought up will now have to face them directly and bring the real picture into sharp focus. The migrant's problems are here, they are real problems, and solutions must be found if they are to be brought into full participation in a society of which they are a part and in which they have a rightful place. The most important side effect that resulted from closing the border to alien labor by not renewing Public Law 78 was the focusing of the spotlight of attention on the Texas migrant worker. This brought about a new and more profound appraisal by government, grower, and public alike to this long ignored and overlooked segment of our people.

The shocking awareness of the true plight of many of the migrants was indeed startling and the further realization that their bare subsistence living pattern goes back several generations seems to have had a catalytic effect in promoting efforts and programs aimed at alleviating the multiple problems besetting this group. There is little opportunity for the uneducated person who possesses no skills and speaks little or no English, and an effective confrontation of this reality can no longer be delayed. But things are being done and involvement is on the increase.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

By virtue of the fact that each agency of state government which operates programs designed for or touching upon the needs of Texas migrants and their families has reported fully on such projects; that volunteer agencies have done the same thing; and that an advisory committee of interested citizens has expressed its views on such programs through a series of workshops, it appears that in the main, the programs are adequate. Obviously, there are shortcomings and in succeeding paragraphs remedial action is suggested. The recommendations do not necessarily represent a consensus since none was possible because of the methods used in collecting the data mentioned above; however, there is no disagreement as to the need for state legislation in the areas cited. The recommendations pertaining to the distribution of federal funds and to the actions that state agencies might take within existing laws and regulations are administrative in nature.

With reference to previous legislation specifically aimed at the migrants, it should be pointed out that three important measures have been enacted in recent years. They are:

1. 61st Legislature. Rules and regulations covering the transportation of migrants within the state. This law provides protection similar to that promulgated years before for the transportation of migrants in interstate movements by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

2. 58th Legislature. A law amending the Child Labor Law to raise to fourteen the minimum age in regard to work permits issued by a county judge; it also provided for application in agricultural work, except that

the employment of a farmer's children on his own farm is excluded.

A law related to school attendance from seven years of age and not more than sixteen years of age raised the upper compulsory age limit for attending public school.

It should be mentioned that legislation giving the State Health Department authority in minimum standards for migrant housing has been introduced in previous sessions of the Legislature. In the 61st Legislature such a bill passed the House and was not acted upon by the Senate during stresses of the final days of the second called session. The need for the bill is stated in this report.

Legislation to:

1. Establish housing standards law covering labor camps and on-farm labor housing which will empower the State Health Department with authority to enter, inspect and enforce.

2. Amend the Labor Agency Law administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to require private recruiting agents as well as those representing companies to show proof that the housing where workers will be domiciled meets federal labor housing standards at the time they apply to the Bureau for licenses; without such proof, license to be withheld; to become effective one year after enactment. The provision would require the addition of staff to the Bureau.

3. Establish a State Housing Authority to regulate and expedite farm labor housing, or add this authority to an existing agency.

4. Establish a Migrant Information Center to gather, correlate and disseminate all possible information concerning migrant and programs

designed for them. This will serve to coordinate federal, state and private efforts and avoid duplication. This authority may be added to an existing agency.

5. Establish within the framework of state government a loan program similar to that of the Veteran's Land Board for the sole purpose of improving housing for farm workers and improving the "barrios."

Administrative Action to:

1. Utilize the staff of the Texas Industrial Commission to foment the location of industry in the Rio Grande Valley, using tax considerations and subsidy when necessary. Emphasis should be place upon maximum labor use industries with minimum skilled requirements.

2. Provide for close coordination between state agencies which administer migrant programs.

3. Insure that a realistic share of federal funds for migrant projects be allocated to Texas, based on the state's percentage of the migrant population.

4. Expand the migrant health clinic concept in the State Health Department, with close coordination with the Department of Public Welfare and the Texas Education Agency.

5. Provide free tuition in Texas institutions of higher learning to qualified migrants.

6. Modify the requirements of teacher certification for teachers destined for bilingual education.

7. Establish and distribute identification cards for migrants and their families.

8. Explore the possibility of subsidizing a portion of the cost of liability insurance required by federal crew leader registration law.

9. If State Housing Authority is established, endow it with the authority to condemn and remove from rental market unsafe and unsanitary housing.

10. Explore need for closer coordination between state agencies and non-governmental groups, such as Planned Parenthood and church groups.

11. Explore the possibility of establishing "half-way house" counselling for migrants who have been re-located in new jobs.

It should be pointed out that if the recommended new legislation becomes effective and if the recommended administrative actions are carried out, the agencies concerned will need adequate funds with which to perform the duties effectively.

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GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMISSION
OF TEXAS

November 5, 1970

(Letter to Individuals Invited to Form Advisory Committee
to Task Force)

Governor Preston Smith directed a letter to me, dated August 13, 1970, in which he said, in part:

> "For some time I have been considering alternatives for increasing the State's capabilities in meeting the total range of social and physical needs of migrant laborers in Texas. We especially need to utilize fully their potential for strengthening the skills essential to the working force of our State. Your assistance in achieving these goals is requested...
>
> "As you know, various state agencies are now operating or are involved in programs designed to benefit Texas migrants. I would propose creating a task force chaired by you, composed of representatives of the Texas Education Agency, Texas Employment Commission, Department of Health, Department of Public Welfare, Texas Industrial Commission and my Office.
>
> "This task force would catalog migrant needs, make an inventory of all on-going federal and state migrant programs and develop a state plan to bring into focus all resources at hand to produce some immediate as well as long-range solutions to the Texas migrant problem..."

Pursuant to this assignment, I called a meeting of the heads of the state agencies mentioned as well as other state agencies which also have migrant programs. We agreed that each of them would submit a detailed report of its programs, past, current and future, as well as recommendations on legislation and administrative changes needed better to cover unmet needs. In addition, we were unanimous in a decision to ask volunteer agencies, organizations and groups to report in a similar manner on their activities in this field for inclusion in the report. The state agency reports are in my hands and a considerable number has been received from non-state groups.

Another decision of the task force was to solicit comments and recommendations from a cross-section of individuals and organizations who are directly concerned with migrant problems so that their views might be made a part of the report and thereby constitute an Advisory Committee.

In keeping with this decision, I am pleased to invite you or your representative to a meeting at the Terrace Convention Center, Austin, for a one-day meeting on Monday, November 23, 1970. A tentative agenda is enclosed as well as a post card which I ask that you complete and mail, showing that you will attend and indicating the workshops of your preference. The work of the convention can be expedited and strengthened if you will bring in written form your suggestions and recommendations for inclusion in the report.

I regret very much to state that no funds are available to me for expenses but I sincerely hope that you will find it possible to participate in this vital project.

Glenn E. Garrett,
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GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON MIGRANT LABOR

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT LABOR IN TEXAS

Community Resources Workshop

Moderator - Miss Betty J. Whitaker, National Council of Churches
Reporter - Mrs. Edward C. Fritz, League of Women Voters

Considering the work and scope of our group, we define Community Resources development as mobilization of human and agency resources to meet needs of migrant farm workers, and then developed our discussions on this premise.

That it is very important to develop basic organizations of workers for self-help and leadership capabilities. We recognize this as a basic and primary assumption.

That the state should encourage self-help organizations and encourage agency coordination and planning with worker organizations.

That the state government agencies and staff should be more aggressive in the dissemination of information when working with emerging leadership and be more receptive to its recommendations.

That, in light of the above, pilot projects be used to further develop present state services to: a) Extend services to rural families. b) Establish a state guaranteed loan fund, at low interest, for needy migrant families - particularly in relation to transportation needs. c) Extend job training and adult education programs geared to the six-month migrant with an income factor for the students during this training.

(We recognize that resources for rural services are often limited and that most program planning must be done in relation to urban areas of major population, hence we made no attempt to separate rural areas from the rest of the state.)

Interstate considerations recognized:

That it is essential that Texas migrant farm workers have some basic wage guarantee and protection from unscrupulous recruiters and employers (farmers and growers) to cover periods of unemployment through no fault of theirs. The example was pointed out of a family or crew arriving at the work area at the time stipulated, a great distance from home, and finding that there is no work because of weather or a late harvest. The worker complied by being there at the time agreed and MUST receive a maintenance wage until work begins.

This group calls for the formation of a federal inter-agency task force to coordinate all resources toward the communities. We hope the state will take the initiative in the development of this federal agency. We further feel that the Good Neighbor Commission, through its objective #6, "To cooperate with other state agencies and private groups in the formulation of plans and programs to facilitate solutions of problems of Texas' citizen migrant farm workers", is one of the agencies that will take the lead in this whole matter.

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON MIGRANT LABOR

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT LABOR IN TEXAS

Education Workshop

Moderator - Eloy Salazar, Texas Education Agency
Reporter - Ricardo Cavazos, Texas State Technical Institute

Herewith are the five outstanding problem areas discussed in the Education Workshop and some recommendations for their solution.

Problem I. The need for a more comprehensive Early-Childhood Education Program for migrants.

Recommendations:

1. Start the early childhood phase of education for migrants at four years of age and continue an intensive oral language development program to the third or fourth grade level.

2. Utilization of a bilingual and bicultural approach in the early childhood program for migrant children.

Problem II. The need for more funds to be allocated for the education of migrant children and adults in Texas.

Recommendations:

1. State legislature should make additional funds available for Educational Migrant Programs.

2. Assurances that monies allocated for migrant programs, whether state or federal, are utilized for such.

3. A revision of formula for the allocation of Minimum Foundation Program funds to serve the target areas where the need is greatest in respect to our migrant population.

4. A revision of local school tax evaluation so that it is equalized throughout the state.

Problem III. An intensive educational and counseling program should be implemented to reduce the migrant student dropout rate.

Recommendations:

1. Regional Vocational Technical High Schools to serve the whole migrant community starting at the seventh-grade level.

2. For those school districts without vocational programs, the possibility of contracting services of existing vocational schools to train high school students in a vocational field.

3. Enforcement of existing compulsory school attendance laws with proper counseling of both parents and students.

4. A directory of all services and programs that are available for migrant children and adults which can be used by counselors and other personnel working with migrants.

5. The use of dropout studies and the adaptation of such studies to help reduce the dropout rate of Texas migrant students.

6. A Career Day coordinator from the Texas Education Agency who can help formulate plans for a Career Day Program at the local school level.

Problem IV. What can be done to foster and encourage migrant children to continue their education after they finish High School?

Recommendations:

1. Better prepared High School counselors that are aware of programs and scholarships available and who will counsel the migrant student on how to take advantage of these programs.

2. More bilingual counselors in Texas schools who can work with both students and parents concerning higher education for migrants.

3. High School tutors who will help to reinforce previous learning for college bound migrant students.

4. Sensitivity sessions and workshops for teachers and other school personnel who work with migrant children.

5. Improved or completely new testing devices that can truly measure the migrant students capabilities.

6. Continuation of interstate cooperation in the field of migrant education.

Problem V. The need for a more comprehensive Adult Migrant Education Program.

Recommendations:

1. Due to mechanization, the state must provide training in salable skills to those adults who drop out of migrant stream.

2. Seek the possibility of federal agencies providing funds for stipends to Adult Migrant Education students who are not being served now.

3. Legislation at the state level which will provide funding for Adult Migrant Education on a larger scale than now exists.

4. Adult Migrant Education Programs should be operated during the time the migrants are in their Texas home base.

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON MIGRANT LABOR

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT LABOR IN TEXAS

Employment Workshop

Moderator - Mr. Manuel F. Cueto, Texas Employment Commission
Reporter - Mr. Henry Muñoz, Texas AFL/CIO

There was very active member participation in both sessions of our workshop. We addressed ourselves to all of the problems of the migrants; not only employment but also physical needs. Recommendations that were forthcoming are as follows:

That a minimum wage be established of $2.00 an hour. This minimum wage was the foremost recommendation that we agreed upon.

That in the area of education for the migrants, both basic and vocational education, the entry requirements for these programs be tailored to the characteristics of the migrants so that they will not be screened out of such training. It was the consensus that many migrants do not participate in these training programs because of functional illiteracy.

That prompt consideration should be given to attracting industry to the home base areas of the migrants. Opinions were varied as to how this was to be done and who was to do it. It was generally felt, however, that some sort of government credit or subsidy would be necessary to attract industry to the home base areas, particularly to the Lower Valley.

Our workshop was cognizant of the fact that the migrant farm worker is facing diminishing work opportunities and they must be taken care of. It was felt that perhaps in five years only 50% of the migrants would be working due to the effects of mechanization. Vocational training in the home base area should be, when possible, related to the migrant's work. For example, train him to be a mechanic so that he can fix the tractor that is putting him out of work.

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON MIGRANT LABOR

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT LABOR IN TEXAS

Health and Welfare Workshop

Moderator - Father John A. Wagner, Holy Family Parish, San Antonio
Reporter - Mrs. Patricia Alex, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District

After identifying and discussing the problems brought before our group we would like to make the following recommendations based on the comments made by our members.

That the Inter-Agency Task Force on Migrant Labor:

1) Recommend that all Federal Migrant Health Funds be channeled to the Texas Health Department which in turn would allocate these funds to implement migrant health projects at the local agency level based on need; (Mathis was given as an example of a very needy area)

2) Develop a uniform definition of "migrant" subsequent to which it should develop a form of identification acceptable to all health and welfare agencies which could be used by the migrant as identification in time of need;

3) Address itself to the task of seeing that Texas receives its real share of Federal migrant funds for its various programs in direct proportion to its migrant population; (The workshop members are all too aware of the fact that Texas has the biggest load but seldom gets the biggest share)

4) Seek allocation of emergency food and medical funds for local health jurisdictions in migrant impacted areas in the state.

That all state Health and Welfare programs supported by the federal government be required to have migrant health programs as all states have migrants harvesting their agricultural products.

That migrant training programs be developed to meet the needs of the migrant during his home base off-season period.

That migrant eligibility requirements be met by all migrants prior to receiving services or meeting needs.

That legislation is needed for rural health programs that address themselves to the rural situation, including all problems of all rural people. These rural health agencies should be state affiliated health programs in order to benefit all rural persons.

That a "community migrant coordinator" be developed to provide a single identifiable source through which the migrant could avail himself of all health and welfare resources.

Health and Welfare Workshop (2)

That migrants be included in all program planning that is beamed at them.

That waiting periods and residency requirements be waived for migrants.

That efforts be made to improve communications between care and service giving agencies for health and welfare to the point that each worker is familiar with all resources as well as the guidelines governing these services.

That the state establish a central information agency, utilizing computers if necessary, to accumulate all data relative to health and welfare reports which can be used to formulate programs in accord with federal, state and local needs.

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON MIGRANT LABOR

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT LABOR IN TEXAS

Housing Workshop

Moderator - Mr. Louis W. Lee, Farmers Home Administration
Reporter - Father Michael Heneghan, Amarillo Catholic Diocese

This group felt that this workshop might be concerned with the most important migrant need since housing has a direct effect on almost all migrant problems, both at home and while on the stream. During the initial, open discussions the following observations were pointed out to the group:

1. The role of the Farmers Home Administration in helping to upgrade present housing (improvement loans) and create new housing (new home loans and low-rent, grant/loan multiple housing projects). The FHA's efforts in the rural areas are expedited by 144 local offices throughout the state. Payments to FHA are yearly payment but they may be paid in advance, by the month or one lump sum payment at the end of the year. This allows for discretionary leniency on the part of the local office managers which plays a major part in the fact that FHA's delinquencies are a mere two tenths of one percent of their personal loans.

2. The role of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was explained by an official of that agency. The two basic programs were explained, #235 (individual, personal loans) and #236 (corporate loans for multiple unit low-rent projects.) It was explained that HUD "guarantees" loans that are made by private loan companies whose mortgage and payment regulations are quite inflexible. For this reason many loan applicants have been reluctant to accept HUD help for fear that they might lose their down payment at a time of economic stress.

3. The group was informed of the FHA sponsored projects in Dimmit (Castro County), Sabinal (Uvalde County) and the recently dedicated project in Plainview (Hale County). Other proposals have been received but are being held up until Washington decides on future appropriations.

4. The group heard of the "relocation housing" program which has taken place in Bovina (Parmer County) in the Panhandle. This consisted of actually moving 25 Federal Housing Authority surplus houses from Amarillo to Bovina, putting them on cleared lots, renovating them completely and offering them for sale to the twenty five families recruited from the Valley by the Texas Employment Commission to take new jobs with the Missouri Beef Packers. This combines settling out, job placement and relocation.

5. The group was informed that 33 states had minimum housing standard laws to cover labor camps, but that Texas was not among these thirty three. Also, that housing bills had been presented at the last four state legislative sessions with no success. The 61st Legislature passed the housing bill in the House but it was not brought to a vote in the Senate. Emphasis was put on the fact that the Department of Health (nor any other state agency) had the power to inspect labor camps or

private labor housing.

6. Group members from the Lower Valley stressed that there was insufficient housing available. A document was distributed showing the high occupancy in all of the Valley multiple housing and it was explained that many migrants continue to pay rent, even while on stream, so as to have a place for their things and have a place to return to. In this same discussion concern was voiced about the indiscriminate proliferation of sub-divisions in the Valley that lack the basic facilities for a housing area.

In all of our group discussions housing was considered as "permanent" and "temporary." Temporary housing was of the greatest concern and although this meeting treated on Texas (intrastate) nevertheless labor consumer state (interstate) housing was discussed. In conclusion, our workshop wishes to make the following recommendations in the form of resolutions.

That legislation is needed to establish a state labor camp law to provide right of entry and authorization to the State Department of Health to prescribe and enforce minimum sanitation and safety standards for migrant camps.

That we also develop minimum standards for individual housing for migrant farm housing and investigate the possibility of enforcing these standards. (It would be difficult to explain the reason for this wording and make a distinction with the above resolution but it is basically to include farmer-grower housing that would otherwise not fall in the category of a "camp.")

That legislation be established to insure the provision of all proper facilities in all new or proposed sub-divisions in rural areas. The intent of this suggestions is to prevent new slums developing out of new, home base housing because of lack of necessary facilities.

That there be an agreement reached between Texas and the "user states" to allow inspection of housing and recommend and/or rectify any sub-standard housing for migrant workers. (The goal of this resolution is clear but the mechanics are not; the user states have their own farm labor housing laws and are also subject to the federal law in this respect.)

The topic for the group's final discussions was one that apparently is common to all of the workshops; the need for much better coordination. It has already been suggested by one group that a coordinator agency be established, however, our particular group felt that there already was an agency in existence that was doing little or nothing. Rather than establish a new group for inter-agency coordination we should strive to make the one already in existence do something (it's a new departure in bureaucracy, to be sure, because one of the problems in bureaucracy is that of naming boards and committees to do something that someone else is supposed to be doing, then another is established, and so on).

So it is recommended that the Inter-Agency Committee on Migrant Labor (along with the Good Neighbor Commission) become more effective and that it arrange a schedule of regular meetings. The group felt the need for increased coordination and that this agency be used as a referral point for reports and program plans developed by governmental and non-governmental agencies who provide services.

Texas Employment Commission

Introduction:

From its very inception the Texas Employment Commission has maintained a Farm Labor Service. For more than a quarter of a century the Farm Placement division has been serving seasonal and migratory farm workers and matching them with agriculture work needs within Texas as well as in labor demand states. Although the last decade has seen some marked changes in the field of agricultural employment and the problem of worker displacement is becoming ever more serious, the fact is that the farm worker must be where he is needed when he is needed. Thus the migratory farm worker must travel to where the work is, and this is where the coordinating efforts of the Farm Placement service come into play to satisfy the inter-dependent needs of both grower and worker.

The steady increase in mechanization, more use of herbicides in weed control and the increase in worker efficiency have combined to reduce job opportunities for the unskilled farm worker while at the same time his numbers are on the increase. These and other factors have brought about the growing awareness that the Texas Employment Commission must be something more than a referral mechanism to provide men for jobs in an area of declining labor requirements. The realization that this situation is irreversible has led the Texas Employment Commission in recent years to become

involved separately and in cooperation with other agencies, both state and federal, in projects and programs that attempt to prepare the migrant and his family for other work and relieve his dependency on an industry of diminishing job opportunities. The following report will serve as background material and to itemize and explain some of the efforts that are being made and the Commission's involvement in them.

I. Inventory of Current Programs Serving Migrants

The list below represents programs either administered by or related to the Texas Employment Commission. In some programs known to be administered by or related to other agencies involved in the Task Force the list refers the reader to that agency's report to the Task Force for program details. Regular Texas Employment Commission services (job placement, counseling, testing, etc.) are available to migrants as individuals but are not listed here since they are not directed specifically at migrants or migrant home-base areas.

A. The Texas Experimental and Demonstration Migrant Project:

This project began in January 1969 and was to run through April 1970, but it was extended for an additional year which will expire on February 28, 1971. It will serve some 750 families during its two-year life, including an estimated 200 nonmigrating families that have dropped out of the migrant stream in recent years. Of the 550 migrating families, 241 were served in both 1969 and 1970 because

their need for manpower services continued into the second year of the project. In addition to services provided by the Texas Employment Commission E&D personnel in the home-base area, personnel in demand states (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, Oregon and Washington) also serve the manpower and supportive service needs of migrant families in those states. The project staff in Texas consists of 37 persons, including the Valley Project Coordinator, four supervising interviewers, four counselors, ten community service aides, 13 rural outreach interviewers, four clerk-typists and two stenographers.

Funds for the second cycle (1970) includes $704,289 in total funds, with $320,000 of this to Texas, $250,000 to midwestern demand states and $134,289 to Idaho, Oregon and Washington in the Northwest. During the first year $359,682 was allocated to Texas. No State and local funds were spent in the project.

The project is served by an Interagency Coordinating Committee chaired by Mr. Joseph R. Nix (District Director of the Corpus Christi District) of the Texas Employment Commission. Committee members represent all agencies offering manpower or social support services to migrants and others.

B. Interstate Clearance (Employee Annual Worker Plan): This program receives farm job openings from employers in demand states and circulates these job orders to Texas Employment Commission offices in migrant home-base areas. These offices recruit crews of migrant workers interested in going to the particular state for the job described. Routings to a series of jobs are planned, whenever possible, to assure maximum work time and earnings for migrating crews.

In order to protect migrants, orders are accepted only from employers paying acceptable wages and providing housing meeting federal specifications. Crew leaders must be properly bonded and insured and must show proof of safe and dependable transportation in order to receive Texas Employment Commission job referrals. Farm employers using migrant crews must provide housing meeting federal farm labor housing standards.

In Fiscal Year 1970, 30 states placed 993 orders for 47,026 openings and 26,433 Texas migrant workers were routed to out-of-state farm jobs by the Texas Employment Commission clearance system. The service is run by one farm placement specialist and one clerk out of the Commission State Office, using telephone and teletype communications extensively.

(See"Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act." page 7.)

C. SER Migrant Project: The Texas Employment Commission performs a monitoring service for the Department of Labor in

assuring contract compliance by Jobs for Progress, Inc. in administering the SER Project. For Fiscal Year 1971, the SER contract includes services to migrants (For details concerning these services, see the Texas Office of Economic Opportunity's Report to the Interagency Task Force on Migrant Labor.)

D. Special Migrant MDTA Project: Approval is pending on a 1.9 dollar special multi-occupational MDTA project designed to provide basic education and vocational training to persons in the Texas Experimental and Demonstration Migrant Project. Designed to service 600 people, the project will provide an average weekly allowance of $55 per week to trainees enrolled in a variety of training programs.

Among these is the Pre-Apprenticeship Basic Education and Communication Skills Program designed to bring 200 trainees up to an eighth-grade level. At the same time, these trainees will be taught the language and basic computational skills involved in apprenticeship training. Upon completion of training, they will be accepted for preapprenticeship training by unions representing six building trade crafts (carpentry, plumbing, painting, electrical, brick and tile laying and sheet metal-iron work). The goal of the program is to produce jouneymen in these various crafts. Another 400 trainees will be given the basic education necessary to succeed in vocational training. Following this, they will flow into skill training classes to prepare for

occupations for which manpower is needed. As transition between basic education and vocational training, two weeks of pre-vocational training will precede each skill training course. In addition, two weeks of pre-job training will provide transition from training to the work situation. NOTE: In 1969 a $750,000 multi-occupational MDTA project for persons in the Texas Experimental and Demonstration Migrant Project was approved. The last training courses to be inducted under this umbrella project are scheduled to begin in September 1970. The 1.9 million dollar project described above will supersede the prior project as the "umbrella" under which basic educational and vocational training for E&D migrants will take place.

E. Adult Migrant Education: This special program conducted by the Texas Education Agency is aimed specifically at adult heads of household from migrant families. Under the program vocational and basic education (including GED training) and job placement assistance is provided. Stipends are paid to trainees and efforts are made to get families to settle-out of the migrant stream. During Fiscal Year 1971, $1,018,128 will be spent on this program in Texas' migrant home-base areas, including $331,218 to serve 500 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley CAMPS area and $686,910 to serve 240 in the South Texas CAMPS (Laredo) area. (See Texas Education Agency report for program details.)

F. Job Corps: A residential vocational training program, the Job Corps Program also provides youths with health, counseling and other needed personal support services. In addition, limited living allowances are paid to enrollees and $25 per month is placed in savings for readjustment upon completion of training. For Fiscal Year 1971, an estimated 970 youth will be recruited by the Texas Employment Commission into the Job Corps from the four CAMPS areas in which Texas migrant families reside (Lower Rio Grande Valley - 129; South Texas - 325; Alamo - 373; and Coastal Bend - 143). It is assumed that a number of migrant youth will enroll.

G. MDTA-OJT (Missouri Beef Packers): MDTA-OJT Low Support (Option C) Programs are developed and monitored in Texas by the TEC for the Department of Labor. Under this program employers hiring disadvantaged persons are reimbursed for 50 percent of the wages paid the employee for up to a number of weeks determined by the skills required by the job. In addition to a number of individual migrants served by this program in home-base areas, 25 migrant families from the Texas Experimental and Demonstration Migrant Project will be relocated to Bovina, Texas, to work for the Missouri Beef Packers under this program. Houses left vacant by economic decline in Amarillo were moved to Bovina with Federal Housing Administration cooperation and made available to the families with a small down payment and moderate monthly payments.

During 41 weeks of training, the employees will be paid $2.15 per hour. Later, wages will rise to $2.55 per hour under the company's contract with Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of America. Relocation expenses were partially paid by the employer, and educational programs are being planned after resettlement to further upgrade the former migrant employees.

H. Model Cities: Model Cities Projects are funded in five Texas cities (Eagle Pass, Edinburg, San Antonio, Laredo and Waco) located in areas of considerable migrant population as well as in Houston and Texarkana. These projects are designed to assist cities in planning and administering coordinated efforts to improve social, economic and physical conditions in selected slum and blighted areas. Since migrants tend to live in such areas, it can be assumed that considerable numbers of migrant families are benefited by the concentrated efforts exerted through Model Cities coordination.

Under this program, grants to cities may cover up to 80 percent of the costs of planning and administering demonstration programs, including programs financed by nonfederal sources which may become a part of the package of services brought to bear upon the Model Neighborhood area. In Edinburg the Texas Employment Commission will administer the Model Neighborbood Employment Service Unit under a $65,953.60 contract with the Model Cities Program there. All other

migrant-base cities listed above, except Laredo, have Concentrated Employment Programs operating within the migrant residential area.

I. Concentrated Employment Programs: The Concentrated Employment Program is designed to make a significant impact upon depressed city ghettos or rural areas. It serves to link together separate programs in order to bring total program resources to bear upon the area. It differs from Model Cities primarily in that only manpower and supportive services are delivered through a central CEP office usually run by the state employment service under contract with the Department of Labor. The wider-ranging Model Cities Program includes housing, recreation, transportation and other physical improvements as well as human resources development. Both CEP and Model Cities Programs serve residents of a particular designated geographic area. In some cities these areas are identical.

Texas cities in migrant home-base areas in which designated neighborhoods are served by CEP offices include Eagle Pass, San Antonio and Waco. Like Model Cities, these programs serve large numbers of migrant families living in those neighborhoods.

II. New Programs to Meet Unmet Needs of Migrants

As seen in Section I of this report and the reports of other agencies, there are a number of programs serving migrants. The primary need is innovation in packaging and delivery of these

services to migrant families. Program improvements which offer promise include:

A. Delivery of services through annually funded central training centers, including basic education, vocational training, counseling, health and other services for all family members based upon need. Though basic education for school-age children should probably continue to be offered through special public education programs, such programs should be coordinated with services to their parents and other family members.

B. Coordination of adult basic education with vocational training rather than administering large doses of each unrelated to the other (See Section III, Part A, "Basic Education)

C. Flexibility of entrance requirements for basic education and vocational training programs is needed if training is to be tailored to the needs of the individual. For example 60 percent of the 711 family heads over 18 years of age in the migrant population served by the Texas Experimental and Demonstration Migrant Project had less than three years of education. These undereducated migrants cannot qualify for vocational training demanding an eighth-grade educational level.

D. Incorporation of relocation services, including orientation and counseling preparatory to relocation, into vocational training during the weeks preceding actual relocation has

proven effective in successful relocation as described in the publication, "Texas Labor Mobility Project," issued by the Special Programs Department, Texas Employment Commission.

III. Problem Areas in Migrant Activity

A. Basic Education: Many migrants are not only unqualified for better jobs but also for the vocational training needed to qualify them. Farm laborers in general suffer from the lowest educational level (7.7 years of school) of any occupational group, with migrants the poorest educated subgroup within the farm labor group. About 60 percent of Texas' migrants over 18 years of age in the Texas E&D Migrant Project have a third-grade education or less. Not only do migrants rank lowest in years of education but also in the quality of their spasmodic and often interrupted education. The E&D project has proved that many migrants with six years of education, for example, may function at a third-grade education or less. Because of this sparse academic background, it is difficult for many adult migrants to assimilate large doses of basic education administered prior to and apart from vocational training and other employability services. For this reason, the need for innovation in relating basic education to vocational training and other services for migrants in an integrated training center is great.

Of long-range importance in upgrading the educational level of migrant families is the quality of public education programs for children in the home-base area. Such programs should be coordinated with comprehensive family services, including counseling and educational opportunities for the parents. The Migrant Compensatory Education Program, pairing with NYC youth program with an adult work-training program financed by the Texas Education Agency with special funds for disadvantaged adults, proved the effectiveness of upgrading parent and youth simultaneously. An "acceleration effect" was noted when youth and parents were upgraded simultaneously through coordinated programs.

Because quality education is virtually impossible in the unstable conditions created by mobility, efforts should be increased to keep young children and mothers out of the migrant stream and in "paired" parent-child educational programs in the home-base area whenever possible. The possibilty of providing stipends for mothers remaining in the mother-child educational programs and for living facilities for children left by parents in home-base educational programs should be fully explored.

In spite of inherent difficulties, efforts should also continue to provide mobile education in target areas for children who continue to migrate with their families.

B. Work-Training Programs: Though improved education for migrant children is the ultimate solution to the migrant problem, improvement in the basic education opportunities for adults is also important. The difficulty in justifying the need for graduates of MDTA-type vocational training programs in economically depressed migrant home-base areas due to lack of job opportunities suggests that greater attention be given to such work-training programs as Public Service Careers, NYC and Operation Mainstream in those areas. A low basic educational level disqualifies many migrant adults for MDTA-type skill training, where an eighth-grade level is normally required.

The poor economic conditions that beset home-base areas further justify emhasis of income producing work-training and public works programs there. Through such programs, basic economic conditions are improved while at the same time upgrading the migrant worker. Also, eligibility requirements and administrative procedures in vocational (manpower) training courses should be tailored to the needs and capabilities of migrants, including packaging services under one roof whenever possible.

C. Relocation: Expansion of programs designed to increase mobility both of man-to-job and job-to-man is needed. For many migrants, the job opportunity needed to take them out of the migrant stream lies outside the home-base area. This

means a permanent move, and many migrant families need assistance in housing, orientation and other supportive services in addition to the training and job location assistance needed to make the permanent move successfully.

D. Economic Development: In addition to the relocation of migrant families to jobs outside the home-base area, intensified efforts must be made by local, state and federal agencies to develop and attract industry and employment in migrant home-base areas. In addition to regular Texas Industrial Commission-assisted industrial development efforts through chambers of commerce, county and regional economic development efforts should focus the resources of private and public agencies upon development of existing industries and resources, including agricultural productivity and marketing expansion. Programs which can assist the economic development efforts of migrant home-base areas are listed in the Appendix.

E. Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act (Public Law 88-582): Under present conditions, the Department of Labor lacks the authority to enjoin nonconforming crew leaders from operating in violation of the Act. Because of poor enforcement, many crew leaders ignore the law and thereby avoid the cost of liability insurance, approved transportation, etc., encouraging others to do likewise.

In order to avoid registration, many crew leaders shun the services of the Texas Employment Commission, such as the Annual Worker Plan service designed to give crews maximum work opportunity in prearranged jobs over their migratory route. As a result, many crews go to target areas without firm job commitments and unprotected by liability insurance and safe transportatin. Thus a law designed to protect migrant workers has led to both economic and physical hazard for many. In addition, it has "pushed" many crews outside the orbit of agency social support services designed to ease the life of migrants.

Evidence that this circumvention of crew registration is of considerable proportions is seen in the fact that migrant traffic through the Migrant Center in Hope, Arkansas, has held relatively steady while crews routed through the Texas Employment Commission have dropped by 30 percent in each of the past two years.

Thus decreasing demand brought on by mechanization, herbicides and other technological developments has not reduced Texas' "actual" migrating population proportionately. The result: increasing numbers of migrants moving blindly into the once manpower-shy target areas only to find spasmodic, short-term work. A secondary result is decreasing numbers of days of work for crews routed by TEC to job orders placed by demand state employers as nonregistered crews

flood the area and are often "hired on" by the employer to work alongside the TEC-referred crew.

When well-intentioned legislation is a contributing factor to migrant hardships, such circumstances need the attention of everyone involved in the migrant problems. Federally-financed insurance for all crew members has been suggested as one means of keeping crews moving through the Texas Employment Commission referral and routing system and thus preventing flooding demand states with poorly used Texas crews, both registered and unregistered.

F. Housing: Like the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, well-intentioned standards for migrant housing in demand areas designed to protect migrants have had adverse effects upon the migrant worker in some cases. Probably encouraged by the increasing number of crews coming into demand states unregistered, some employers in demand areas who formerly placed orders through the Texas Employment Commission's Interstate Clearance System (Annual Worker Plan) no longer place such orders because their housing does not meet all the requirements. This reduces the number of job openings available to the Texas Employment Commission in routing registered crews to maximum work opportunity. As a result, in 1968 the Commission averaged 1.5 job referrals for each migrating crew routed to demand areas. By 1969 this average had dropped to 1.1 job referrals per crew, reducing the work time and earnings of the crews.

These nonparticipating employers have also contributed to the reduction in the number of registered crews in Texas by persuading a number of crews to return unregistered in order to continue working for him while living in nonqualifying housing. Added to the incentive to avoid insurance and other expenses involved in crew registration in Texas, this demand state encouragement to bypass crew registration further disorganizes the migrant movement.

Thus housing standards and policies join the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act and technology as contributing factors to abnormally rapid reduction of Texas "visible" migratory labor forces and increases in the "invisible," unregistered migration. It is generally agreed that the rate of decrease in the number of registered Texas crews routed by the Commission is faster than the decreases in demand for farm manpower brought on by herbicides and mechanizations in demand states. Since everyone agrees that decent housing for migrants as well as safe transportation and liability protection is essential, no easy solution to these interrelated problems are in sight. They are mentioned here because the Task Force should be aware of the ramifications of legislation and policies relating to migratory farm labor.

IV. <u>New Legislation Suggested</u>

This Agency has no suggestions for new legislation. Problem areas are covered in Section III of this report, and it is

possible that legislative action may be needed to alleviate conditions described there. As pointed out in that section, some problems have developed as unexpected consequences of well-intentioned and necessary legislation requiring sanitary housing and crew leader responsibility. Government-financed insurance coverage of crew members during migration has been suggested as a corrective action designed to keep more crews within the registered and routed migrant movement. New legislation would not be necessary to execution of such a policy.

## Appendix

The programs and agencies listed below are available to assist economic development efforts in migrant home-base areas.

1. The Cooperative Area Manpower Planning Systems (CAMPS) provides the interagency communication which enables public and private agencies to plan and coordinate the delivery of manpower and supportive services needed to assure development of the manpower resources and skills necessary in the economic and industrial development of the area. Since ample manpower is one of the industry-attracting resources available in ample supply in migrant areas, the role of CAMPS in area economic and industrial development is especially important. The scattered, rural-oriented migrant home-base areas lack the promotional and coordination resources found in large metropolitan chambers of commerce.
2. In areas where they exist, councils of government and regional development councils provide the framework through which coordinated economic development efforts may be conducted. Because Texas' migrant home-base areas are rural-oriented, the importance of regional coordination to effective area development is greater than it might be in areas dominated by large metropolitan areas.

3. The Texas Employment Commission's Texas Smaller Communities Team prepares county economic base reports upon which industrial and economic development efforts in the area can be based. Since a feature of the report is an inventory of the manpower resources of the county, it could provide convincing evidence to industry of the abundant labor supply which exists in Texas' migrant home-base areas. The economic base report is also useful as a source of information relating the recreational, educational and cultural area planning.
4. Programs of the United States Department of Agriculture for expansion of production, diversification and marketing should be emphasized in migrant home-base areas to develop the full economic potential of agriculture and related industries. Predicted increases in direct buying of food commodities by large chain stores and institutions and the growing trend toward collective grower action in marketing and promotion opens new opportunities in Texas' migrant home-base areas. Food markets of the future are expected to be dominated by promotion and marketing associations that have traditionally been weak in Texas. Development of brand name food products locally processed and cooperatively distributed to Texas' fast-growing consumer markets and beyond could create many forms and farm-related jobs while at the same time increasing farm income to the area. Among

USDA programs which should be fully utilized are the Agricultural Conservation Program, Rural Housing Loan Program, Cooperative Extension Service (Home Demonstration and County Agent), Resource Conservation and Development Program and the Rural Community Water and Waste Disposal Program.

5. Of special importance to the economic growth of Texas' migrant home-base areas are the Committees for Rural Development organized in each county by the United States Department of Agriculture. Designed to assist rural areas to identify and secure services they need for economic, social and cultural growth, these committees can play key roles in the development of the job opportunities which are needed to force the migrant worker from dependence on seasonal farm work outside the area.

6. The United States Department of Commerce's Assistance for Economic Development Programs available to counties qualified under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 are designed to provide permanent jobs for unemployed and underemployed persons through economic and human resources development. Among the services are grants and loans to facilitate expansion of existing business, technical assistance grants for problem-definition studies and grants of up to 75 percent of the cost of planning and/or administering local or area economic development programs.

Among the EDP-eligible Texas counties in which a number of migrants reside are Cameron, Dimmit, Jim Hogg, LaSalle, Maverick, Starr, Val Verde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata and Zavala. Title III, Section 301, of the Public Works and Economic Development Act provides financial and technical assistance to state and local agencies and nonprofit institutions in developing and carrying out programs to meet the needs of migrant seasonal farm workers, while Title I, Section 151 authorizes financial assistance for economic and business development in rural areas as well as urban.

50 43

Texas Education Agency

HISTORY OF TEXAS CHILD MIGRANT PROGRAM:

The Texas Child Migrant Program is an integral part of public school education in Texas. Texas Legislators and educators have for years sought more effective ways of meeting the educational needs of children of migratory workers. After the enactment of the Gilmer-Aikin Laws by the Fifty-first Legislature in 1949, the State Board of Education made provision for additional classroom teachers on a monthly basis for the periods of time that migrant children were in a district.

Soon it became evident that migrant children had other special needs which the provision of additional teachers alone could not meet: problems resulting from poverty, from loss of educational opportunities due to migration, from difference in language. Schools were not prepared to teach large numbers of children who spoke a language other than English.

Reflecting the continuing concern of educators and Legislators, in 1962 the State Board of Education authorized R. P. Ward, former Superintendent of Schools, Edinburg, to conduct a survey to determine the number of migrant children in Texas. Although all questionnaires were not returned, the survey revealed that there were at least 48,775 migrant children of school age in the State in 1961-62.

On January 7, 1963, the State Board of Education approved the appointment of a commission to consider ways of solving the

problems and of offering migrant children educational programs in fulfillment of their needs.

The State Board of Education accepted the recommendations of the Commission for a Six-Month School Program. In September 1963, the Texas Project for Education of Migrant Children began with three thousand children in five schools in the Rio Grande Valley. A program of six and one-half months, usually referred to as the Six-Month Program, included a minimum of 1,050 hours of instruction time for students in grades three through eight (3-8) and 780 hours in grades one and two (1-2), thus providing for the same instructional time required in the Nine-Month program. Representatives from the public schools and members of Texas Education Agency developed a curriculum guide.

The evaluation at the end of the first year revealed that the students participating in the program had made gains in academic growth and social adjustment comparable to those made by fulltime students in the regular Nine-Month Program. Also it revealed positive acceptance of the Project by teachers, parents, and community leaders.

Five more schools with an additional 3,000 students began the Program at the beginning of 1964-65, and during that year ten school districts made plans to offer the Six and one-half Month Program, beginning in October 1965.

At the end of the second year it was evident that, if the effectiveness of the Project were to be truly tested, additional funds were needed. The Texas Education Agency through the Governor's

office made application in 1965 to the United States Office of Economic Opportunity for additional funds to provide expanded services, including Health and Welfare. The Texas Education Agency then allotted the funds to the school to provide resource teachers, lunches or snacks, clothing, medical examinations and medical follow-up for children needing those services. The U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity through the Office of the Governor of the State of Texas continued to fund the Project until early in 1967 when responsibility for funding the Project was transferred to the United States Office of Education through funds made available under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

An additional twenty schools offered special Enrichment Programs in 1965-66, making a total of forty participating schools with an enrollment of 20,000 students. The greatest concentration is still in the Rio Grande Valley, the home base of the largest migrant stream. Each year since 1965 the twenty school districts have continued the operation of the Six and One-Half Month Program and each year additional school districts have implemented Enrichment Programs (See Table I). In 1969-1970 there were twenty districts offering the Six and One-Half Month Program and fifty-one districts operating Enrichment Programs, a total of seventy-one participating districts serving 40,000 migrant children.

In 1968 the designation of the Project was changed to Texas Child Migrant Program, replacing Texas Project for Education of Migrant Children.

With the increase to 180 instructional days and 190 teacher work days required in the Minimum Foundation Program, the Six and One-Half Month Program became the Seven-Month Program to provide an equivalent number of hours of instruction time for migrant children. During 1970-1971 school year, seventy-four school districts and four cooperative units involving twenty-five school districts will have specialized programs for 50,000 migrant children.

DESCRIPTION OF TEXAS CHILD MIGRANT PROGRAM:

Recognizing the need for changes in its educational system to provide for children and adults with special educational needs, Texas has for years committed State funds for improving educational opportunities for children and adults who migrate to engage in agricultural work and who enter school with a limited knowledge of English. Federal, State and Local Public School funds have supported the following programs since 1965.

PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

Program for Non-English Speaking Children. Reflecting the change in educational philosophy regarding the importance of early childhood development, the Fifty-sixth Legislature in 1959 authorized an eight-week summer Pre-school Program for Non-English Speaking Children, a program designed for language development for the child who came to school speaking a language other than English. During the years 1968-70, 28,465 children received language training in this summer program. Four school districts operated this program during eight weeks of the regular school year to provide

more effectively for the needs of their children.

The number of children served by the summer Preschool for Non-English Speaking Children continues a downward trend. However, more children eligible for the summer program are being served by longer preschool programs conducted during the regular school year with funds from Title I Migrant, from Title I Regular, and from Minimum Foundation Kindergarten.

Migrant Preschool. In 1968-69 Texas Education Agency allocated Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title I Migrant funds to fifty-three school districts for 178 preschool units to be operated during the regular school year. Those programs served 3,500 migrant children. During the second year of the biennium the fifty-three school districts provided 207 units, serving approximately 4,000 five year-old migrant children who would be entering the first grade in September, an increase of 3,200 over the first year, 1967. Some of these programs provided a year of bilingual training with instruction in Spanish and English. Other programs provided a year of training in English as a second language with Spanish used for explanations and for songs and stories to serve as a connecting link in the chain of background experiences.

Minimum Foundation Preschool. Beginning in September 1970, as a result of an enactment by the Sixty-first Legislature, public schools will offer preschool classes for 1) children of low income families; 2) children who need English language development. Only those children who are five years five months (5.5) of age on September 1, are eligible. Most migrant children of that age

are eligible for this program, and the five year old migrant (5.0 on September 1) are eligible under the Texas Child Migrant Program. The Minimum Foundation Preschool and the Migrant Preschool may be operated separately or together within guidelines prepared by the staff of Migrant and Preschool Programs, Texas Education Agency.

The major effort to provide special programs to meet special needs began in 1963-64 as the Texas Project for the Education of Migrant Children, a pilot program authorized by the Fifty-eighth Legislature and supported by State funds. The project has grown from the special Six and One-Half Month Educational Program for 3,000 migrant children in five school districts in the Rio Grande Valley to the Seven Month Program in twenty school districts plus supplementary enrichment programs in seventy-nine school districts in 1970-71. The two component programs, now designated the Texas Child Migrant Program, provide specialized educational and health programs for some 50,000 migrant students in a total of ninety-nine school districts extending from the Rio Grande Valley to the North Plains. Since 1965, the program has been supported by a combination of Federal, State and Local Education Agency funds.

The Six and One-Half Month Program was designed:

1) To provide Minimum Foundation Funds for additional classroom teachers to retain the desired teacher-pupil ratio during periods of peak enrollment
2) To pay teachers in the Six and One-Half Month Extended Day Program a salary equal to that paid in the Nine Month Program

3) To make available to the participating schools all State-adopted textbooks needed, without regard to grade placement of pupils.

To assist those school districts not electing to participate in the Six and One-Half Month Program in offering improved educational opportunities for their migrant children, Texas Education Agency developed an Enrichment Program which is designed:

1) To provide health and other ancillary services, as needed
2) To provide special teachers to work with small groups to develop oral language and to meet special needs of remediation, either during the regular school day or after regular school hours
3) To provide for field trips and other cultural enrichment activities.

In both the Six and One-Half Month and the Enrichment components, the objectives for change in the Instructional Program and in ancillary and cultural enrichment offerings are similar. The distinctive difference is an administrative one. The school districts in the Six and One-Half Month Program are allotted additional classroom teachers under the Minimum Foundation Program during the peak enrollment period; the school districts in the Enrichment Program do not receive additional Minimum Foundation Funds for employing classroom teachers.

Within the framework of guidelines formulated by the United States Office of Education pursuant to the Migrant Amendment, Title I Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and by the Texas

Education Agency, each school district designs a local program based on the identified needs of the migrant children served. All Migrant Program Schools provide for developmental and remediation programs, for health and other ancillary services, and for a variety of enrichment activities. All schools provide for in-service training, including programs to improve instructional methods and techniques and to develop awareness of the psychological and sociological factors affecting cognitive processes. All schools include in their plans provisions for development of closer home-school relationships. All schools may request funds for the employment of special professional personnel and para-professional aides, the number being dependent on the priority of needs in the individual school. Many school districts in both components operate on the basis of an extended day (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) in order that the students may take advantage of the maximum instruction time while they are in the home-base school.

ADDITIONAL MIGRANT PROJECTS:

Migrant Compensatory Education Program. The Migrant Compensatory Education Program was designed as a pilot project to determine whether a summer study-work program would encourage older migrant children to stay in school and enable migrant families to establish a more stable pattern of life. During the summers of 1969 and 1970 funds from Title I Migrant Amendment ESEA, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and the Economic Opportunity Act provided educational and work experiences for 601 students in Laredo and 304 in Rio Grande City.

This program has been phased out and has been replaced with a more comprehensive full-year Enrichment Program for the same age group. As in other components of the Texas Child Migrant Program more emphasis is being placed on programs for junior and senior high school students.

Texas Migrant Demonstration Center. During 1968-70 the Demonstration Center, established in 1967 in Central Elementary School, McAllen, continued research in the use of innovative methods and teaching techniques, in-service for teachers and teacher aides, and in activities to produce closer cooperation between home and school. The program will continue operation in 1970-71.

As a major part of the staff development program, Texas Education Agency since 1967 has contracted with various universities, including Pan American College, Texas A & I University, Texas Tech University, and the University of Texas at Austin, to conduct summer NDEA-type Institutes for personnel in schools participating in the Texas Child Migrant Program. The following chart shows the approximate number of school personnel benefitting from the Institutes:

| | Administrators/Supervisors | Teachers | Teacher Aides |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1967 thru 1970 | 239 | 743 | 725 |

Many of the seven hundred twenty-five who began working as aides have now, because of the Institutes, begun an academic program leading to teacher certification.

The areas of concern in the Institutes were increased competency of school personnel:

1) In identifying educational and related needs of migrant children
2) In planning programs to meet identified needs
3) In transforming plans into activities for a more effective education program in the classroom and in enrichment activities
4) In coordination of work between teacher and teacher aide
5) In teaching English as a second language and in bi-lingual education.

Interstate Cooperation Project. For dissemination of information and coordination of efforts being made for continuity in Migrant Education in Texas and in other states, the Interstate Cooperation Project, begun in 1966, has taken twenty-four Texas migrant teachers into eighteen states during each summer. Those twenty-four teachers worked with personnel of the Migrant Division of the State Department of Instruction in the host state. The Texas teachers visited labor camps, talked with parents, helped children and parents take advantage of the learning experiences offered them, and helped teachers in those programs recognize and then make provisions for the needs of migratory children. At the end of each summer twenty-four teachers returned to Texas affirming their own increased knowledge of migratory patterns of life. The summer experiences have helped the Texas teachers recognize the need for some changes to be made in curriculum and in classroom activities for migrant children.

One far-reaching result of this project has been the employment of some 200 Texas teachers by migrant stream states during the summer to work with local teachers and others in programs for migrant children and adults. This project has resulted in augmentation of income and improved status for many Texas teachers.

Transfer of Records. Responding to the need for coordination of efforts to provide continuity in the educational program and to the need to eliminate duplication of health care, Texas has cooperated with other states in the development of the Record Transfer System for Migrants. As handling thousands of records by hand was unsatisfactorily slow, transfer to computer began in 1969. The computer center in Little Rock, Arkansas, is now in operation. Texas terminals are also installed in Austin, Texas Education Agency, and in four Regional Education Service Centers which offer special services to the schools participating in the Texas Child Migrant Program. When the computer is in full operation, both academic and health information will be readily available to any school where the child migrates.

Summer Programs. A new approach to meeting Texas' commitment to migrant education began during the year 1969 in response to a newly recognized need. Information about migratory patterns gained through records on the Texas Child Migrant Program revealed that many in-state migrant children and other returning migrants are in Texas in the summer, many of them in an area other than the home-base school district.

In 1969 more than 4,000 migrant children in twenty school districts participated in summer programs. In 1970 enrollment increased to 5,000 students in thirty-seven school districts.

The programs provided for development in oral language, in reading, health, and creativity through a variety of experiences. Field trips provided new experiences to be used as a basis for developing oral expression; swimming lessons and various outdoor games developed muscular coordination; arts and crafts offered opportunities for creative experiences, which in turn were used for language development.

Junior and Senior High School Programs. One indicator of success of the Texas Child Migrant Program is the lower drop-out rate and the resultant increase in the number of migrants enrolled in the upper grades.

A variety of programs have been implemented for the 3,397 students continuing their studies in special academic and vocational (technical) programs in fourteen school districts during 1968-1970. For fiscal year 1970-71 twenty-four school districts will offer specialized programs for migrant students in junior and senior high school.

Annual Migrant Workshop. As a major attempt to alleviate some of the educational problems of migrant children, the Texas Education; Agency has sponsored a workshop in McAllen each October since the beginning of the Texas Child Migrant Program in 1963. The workshop conferences are for personnel in the migrant program and for other

people interested in improving educational opportunities for migrants. In 1968 some 1,500 and in 1969 approximately 2,000 participants attended the workshop. The number attending in October 1970 should be somewhat less because, in August 1970, Texas Education Agency sponsored the first workshop in Lubbock for personnel in migrant schools in the West Texas Area. Texas teachers, administrators, supervisors, classroom and clerical aides, nurses, counselors, and visiting teachers, and others attended the workshop to participate in small group discussions and to work with consultants with special knowledge of skills pertinent to making education relevant for migrant children.

The workshops and the Interstate Cooperation Project with the resultant exchange of information have brought many educators to Texas as consultants or as participants in the workshops, making possible a closer communication between university and high school personnel and between Texas and other State Departments of Education.

MATERIAL SERVICES

The Region I Education Service Center, Edinburg, has continued as as State-wide distributor for instructional materials, including films and other audio-visuals. The films developed to depict the story of Texas Child Migrant Program, available with Spanish narration or with English, and other in-service films continue to be in demand, both in Texas and in other states with programs for migrants.

More than two hundred preschool units now use the teaching materials kit developed by Region I Education Service Center. After being field tested and revised during 1968-70, the kit is now available through a commercial firm.

REGIONAL EDUCATION SERVICE CENTERS

In the past three years seven of the twenty Regional Education Service Centers have designated staff members who work with Texas Education Agency Migrant and Preschool staff and with the personnel of schools in the Texas Child Migrant Program. During 1968-69 consultants in five* of the Centers conducted pre-service and in-service workshops. They also worked closely with individual teachers, supplying new materials and research findings, and assisting in planning, and in developing more approriate techniques and approaches relevant to migrant education. As additional school districts implemented Enrichment Programs for migrant children, three** more Regional Service Centers have assigned staff members to provide assistance to school personnel involved in teaching in those areas. The seven Education Service Center personnel will continue to work closely with schools in the Texas Child Migrant Program.

DATA FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Under contract with the Texas Education Agency, the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, Austin, has continued to provide statistical and research data and to continue development of curriculum materials relevant to the teaching of migrants.

SUMMATION

The components described avove, with the exception of Migrant Compensatory Education Program, will be continued in Fiscal Year 1971, involving 50,000 children in one hundred nineteen school districts.

All the children in these programs have lost time from school because of migration. Many have been retained year after year because of lack of fluency in English. Most of them have encountered other difficulties in our school system. The Texas Child Migrant Program is a big step toward helping migrant children succeed in public school.

* Region I, Edinburg
Region II, Corpus Christi
Region XIII, Austin
Region XVII, Lubbock
Region XX, San Antonio

** Region XIV, Abilene
Region XVIII, Midland
Region III, Victoria

TABLE I

MIGRANT SCHOOL FUNDING

| School District | Grades | Title I Migrant Allocation | Minimum Foundation Allocation | Foundation Certified Train. Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abernathy | 1-8 | 37,200 | | |
| Alice | 1-12 | 95,000 | | |
| Beeville | 1-12 | 56,200 | | |
| Brownfield | 1-8 | 86,000 | | |
| Brownsville | 1-12 | 285,050 | 161,300 | 20 |
| Carrizo Springs | 1-8 | 150,800 | | |
| Cotulla | 1-8 | 50,750 | 48,390 | 6 |
| Crystal City | 1-12 | 330,650 | 153,235 | 19 |
| Del Rio | 1-12 | 84,000 | | |
| Dilley | 1-8 | 42,000 | | |
| Dimmitt | 1-8 | 99,000 | | |
| Donna | 1-12 | 348,650 | 209,690 | 26 |
| Eagle Pass | 1-8 | 254,800 | 209,690 | 26 |
| Edcouch-Elsa | 1-12 | 285,300 | 72,585 | 9 |
| Edgewood | 1-8 | 102,600 | | |
| Edinburg | 1-12 | 583,150 | 56,455 | 7 |
| El Campo | 1-6 | 17,000 | | |
| El Paso | 2-6 | 32,200 | | |
| Ennis | 1-5 | 46,000 | | |
| Floydada | 1-6 | 43,200 | | |
| Georgetown | 1-12 | 33,000 | | |
| Gregory-Portland | 1-8 | 8,400 | | |
| Hale Center | 1-7 | 55,000 | | |
| Harlingen | 1-12 | 383,750 | 80,650 | 10 |
| Hart | 1-8 | 45,000 | | |
| Haskell-Knox Co. Coop.* | 1-8 | 126,000 | | |
| Hereford | 1-8 | 352,200 | | |
| Hidalgo County** | 1-8 | 66,500 | | |

* Anson, Benjamin, De Leon, Goree, Knox City, Munday, O'Brien, Rochester, Rule, Sweetwater and Weinert School Districts

** Palm Garden, Runn, and Valley View School Districts

TABLE I (Continued)
MIGRANT SCHOOL FUNDING

| School District | Grades | Title I Migrant Allocation | Minimum Foundation Allocation | Foundation Certified Train. Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Feria | 1-8 | 93,400 | | |
| La Joya | 1-8 | 80,400 | | |
| Lamesa | 1-8 | 83,000 | | |
| Lampasas | 1-8 | 27,000 | | |
| Laredo | 1-6 | 259,300 | 177,430 | 22 |
| Lasara | 1-8 | 24,000 | | |
| Levelland | 1-8 | 84,000 | | |
| Lockney | 1-9 | 36,000 | | |
| Lorenzo | 1-8 | 19,400 | | |
| Los Fresnos | 1-8 | 64,000 | | |
| Lubbock | 1-6 | 142,000 | | |
| Lyford | 1-8 | 94,000 | | |
| Mathis | 1-8 | 60,600 | | |
| McAllen | 1-12 | 428,050 | 266,145 | 33 |
| Mercedes | 1-12 | 314,350 | 96,780 | 12 |
| Midland | 1-9 | 43,000 | | |
| Mission | 1-12 | 282,500 | 104,845 | 13 |
| Monte Alto | 1-8 | 16,100 | | |
| Muleshoe | 1-8 | 92,600 | | |
| Olton | 1-8 | 14,000 | | |
| Orange Grove | 1-12 | 15,600 | | |
| Pearsall | 1-8 | 53,400 | | |
| Petersburg | 1-8 | 39,000 | | |
| Pharr-San Juan-Alamo | 1-12 | 738,600 | 516,160 | 64 |
| Plainview | 1-8 | 142,000 | | |
| Poteet | 1-8 | 58,500 | 16,130 | 2 |
| Progreso | 1-8 | 35,000 | | |
| Raymondville | 1-9 | 159,350 | 112,910 | 14 |
| Rio Grande City | 1-12 | 243,550 | 153,235 | 19 |
| Rio Hondo | 1-9 | 39,000 | | |
| Robstown | 1-8 | 140,000 | 40,325 | 5 |
| Roma | 1-12 | 175,000 | | |
| San Antonio | 1-8 | 160,000 | | |
| San Benito | 1-12 | 409,100 | 169,365 | 21 |

TABLE I (Continued)
MIGRANT SCHOOL FUNDING

| School District | Grades | Title I Migrant Allocation | Minimum Foundation Allocation | Foundation Certified Train. Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 1-8 | 44,000 | | |
| San Felipe | 1-12 | 126,000 | | |
| San Marcos | 1-5 | 13,500 | | |
| San Saba | 1-8 | 25,400 | | |
| Santa Rosa | 1-6 | 61,700 | 24,195 | 3 |
| Sinton | 1-8 | 34,000 | | |
| South San Antonio | 1-8 | 84,200 | | |
| Southwest | 1-12 | 58,800 | | |
| United Consolidated | K | | 7,000 | |
| Uvalde | 1-8 | | 128,000 | |
| Victoria Cooperative*** | 1-12 | | 57,700 | |
| Waelder | 1-12 | | 30,750 | |
| Weslaco | 1-8 | 401,300 | 120,975 | 15 |
| West Texas Cooperative**** | 1-12 | 108,600 | | |
| Whitharral | 1-8 | 16,800 | | |
| Zapata | 1-12 | 79,600 | | |
| | | $ 10,078,050 | $ 3,013,940 | |

Table I shows school districts participating in Texas Child Migrant Program. Those districts which operate the Seven-Month Program receive a peak load Minimum Foundation allocation for earned classroom teacher units plus an allocation per teacher for some operating costs.

*** Bay City, Goliad, Karnes City, Kenedy, and Yorktown School Districts

**** Alpine, Balmorhea, Candelaria, Ft. Stockton, Pecos, and Presidio School Districts

TABLE II

PRESCHOOL PROGRAM FY 1970

| School District | Units* | Students** | MFP CTU's | Allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Beeville | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Brownfield | | 60 | | 21,000 |
| Brownsville | 3 | | 1 | 32,650 |
| Carrizo Springs | | 100 | | 35,000 |
| Cotulla | 1 | | | 13,350 |
| Crystal City | 7 | | 2 | 78,650 |
| Del Rio | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Dimmitt | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Donna | 7 | | 2 | 78,650 |
| Eagle Pass | 8 | | 2 | 92,000 |
| Edcouch-Elsa | 6 | | 2 | 65,300 |
| Edinburg | 13 | | 4 | 143,950 |
| El Paso | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Ennis | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Georgetown | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Hale Center | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Harlingen | 5 | | 1 | 59,350 |
| Hart | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Hereford | | 140 | | 49,000 |
| Hidalgo County | | | | 10,500 |
| La Feria | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Lamesa | | 80 | | 28,000 |
| Laredo | 10 | | 3 | 111,300 |
| Lasara | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Levelland | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Lockney | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Los Fresnos | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| Lubbock | | 120 | | 42,000 |
| Lyford | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| McAllen | 7 | | 2 | 78,650 |
| Mercedes | 5 | | 1 | 59,350 |
| Midland | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Mission | 6 | | 2 | 65,300 |
| Monte Alto | | 6 | | 2,100 |

TABLE II (Continued)
PRESCHOOL PROGRAM FY 1970

| School District | Units* | Students** | MFP CTU's | Allocation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muleshoe | | 60 | | 21,000 |
| Petersburg | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Pharr-San Juan-Alamo | 20 | | 6 | 222,600 |
| Plainview | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Poteet | 2 | | | 26,700 |
| Progreso | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Raymondville | 5 | | 1 | 59,350 |
| Rio Grande City | 5 | | 1 | 59,350 |
| Rio Hondo | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Robstown | 4 | | 1 | 46,000 |
| Roma | | 100 | | |
| San Benito | 6 | | 2 | 65,300 |
| San Diego | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| San Felipe | | 60 | | 21,000 |
| San Marcos | | 10 | | 3,500 |
| Santa Rosa | 2 | | | 26,700 |
| Sinton | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| South San Antonio | | 60 | | 21,000 |
| Southwest | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| United Consolidated | | 20 | | 7,000 |
| Uvalde | | 80 | | 28,000 |
| Victoria Cooperative | | 22 | | 7,700 |
| Waelder | | 9 | | 3,150 |
| Weslaco | 6 | | 2 | 65,300 |
| Zapata | | 40 | | 14,000 |
| | | | | $2,029,750 |

Table II--School districts operating preschool units for migrant children who will enter the 1st grade in September 1971. Column four shows number of CTU's earned under MFP by the school districts operating the 7-Month Program. The amount of allocation (Col. 5) is included in the total shown in Table I, Column 3.

* Unit = one seven-month class with 25 students
** = approximate number of students in normal nine-month classes

PROGRAM PROBLEM AREAS:

1. Lack of sufficient funds to provide special educational help for all children who have missed school because of migratory way of life.
2. Lack of continuity in educational program for children who move from school district to school district, from state to state.
3. Lack of available research findings regarding effects of poverty and home environment on a child's capacity for learning.
4. Lack of adequate provisions for orientation of both students and faculties to facilitate transition of students from migrant school to regular program; from elementary to junior or senior high school; from high school to college.
5. Need for more comprehensive follow-up of migrant students
   a. who enter high school;
   b. who enter college;
   c. who drop out before completing public school;
   d. who graduate from high school and seek employment.

   Such a study should indicate where change is needed in the Migrant Program as well as in the Regular School Program. Probably a high drop-out rate will continue for several years, but a gradual decline in drop-out rate should be expected.
6. Lack of sufficient dissemination of objectives of Seven Month Program as a possible means of academic advancement for students who are below expected grade level. Interstate

representatives have found that often children do not want to attend school in other states because they feel attendance in a Six or Seven Month Program fulfills compulsory school attendance requirements.

7. Lack of teacher-education courses to help teachers relate school work designed for an English speaking child to the life experiences of a migratory Spanish speaking child.
8. Some accommodation in curriculum in the primary grades so that Spanish speaking children are not required to repeat the same work because of lack of fluency in English. Failure to re-assess curriculum results in early failure in school for many children.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION:

1. Provision for beginning education for four-year old children who need language development and opportunities for experiences which will help them in school.
2. Provision for variations in curriculum for second language speakers during early school years (K-3). Perhaps teaching the various disciplines in Spanish is not the only effective approach other than teaching English as a second language.
3. Provision for beginning reading perhaps at second grade level, utilizing kindergarten and first grade level for oral development of language and of concepts.
4. Perhaps some changes in teacher-training institutions and certification requirements.
5. Try to secure at least 75% of all migrant funds from the Federal government, since Texas is the home-base for most of the migrants in the United States.

ADULT MIGRANT EDUCATION:

Texas received its first grant of $3,310,551 from the Office of Economic Opportunity in October 1965. The grant provided for training of 3,000 migrant and seasonal farm workers.

The first day of class for the Adult Migrants was in San Benito I.S.D. on November 15, 1965, with 150 trainees attending. There were 24 schools participating with the smallest allocation of 60 trainees to a school and the largest allotment of 300 trainees.

The program was designated to provide three months of Basic and Fundamental Education followed by three months of Occupational Training, Prevocational Orientation and Job Counseling. Homemaking Education was offered for female participants.

In the program year 1966-67, a total of 3,960 slots were originally allocated to thirty-one participating school districts. Because of authorized trainee replacement of vacant training slots due to withdrawals, a total of 4,272 program applicants were served. Additionally, 432 trainees were served in eight summer program extensions.

The program was designed to provide basic educational skills needed in successfully meeting responsibility in daily life; to enable them to become more capable of deriving benefit from vocational training, to prepare them for entry level requirements for participation in Manpower and Training Act programs, and thus increase their opportunities for more productive employment. Additionally, the program offered qualified trainees preparation for the General Educational Development (GED) Test for High School Equivalency.

A teacher and a teacher aide were allocated for each class unit of 24 trainees. All personnel of the program were required to attend

in-service training workshops conducted jointly by the Texas Education Agency and participating school districts.

There were 2,585 withdrawals. Of these, 460 withdrew for the purpose of accepting gainful employment outside of the migrant stream. This accounts for 10.7% of the total served. Of the balance, 1,397 withdrew to rejoin the migrant stream and 728 withdrew for other reasons, mainly ill health, inability to sustain themselves with the amount of stipend awarded, lack of progress, difficulty in adjusting to the program of instruction. Of the enrollees served, 2,119 or 49.6%, completed the basic and fundamental phase of instruction.

In the program year 1968-69 a total of 3,116 training slots were allocated to the 29 school districts participating. One hundred and thirty units of 24 trainees each were implemented. A total of 3,301 trainees were served by the program.

A total of 87 trainees completed the General Education Development (GED) Test for the High School Equivalency, and 478 secured gainful employment. The average academic progress during the year was 1.4 years and the average cost per trainee was $694.92.

During this program year 32% of the students served completed the sixth grade (1,058 trainees). 42% of the trainees served were lost to migration, 14% to gainful employment, and the balance to other reasons. The other causes are classified as death, illness, economical hardship, and domestic problems at home.

The Standford Achievement Test was used by ten schools, followed by the California Achievement Test in seven schools. A total of nine different types of standardized tests were used by all the

the schools participating. The Harris Test was administered to each trainee to facilitate placement.

The basic goals of the program were the same as the previous year. The program was Basic and Fundamental Education with only one unit of Occupational Training.

In the 1969-70 program year the Texas Education Agency is the grantee of the project. The 1969 grant was for a 19 month period, January 1969 through July 31, 1970, and thus the project terminated its fourth year of operation. During the first three years' operation of the project the grantee was the Texas Office of Economic Opportunity and it was operated for six months each year. The major objective has been to assist the migrant farmworkers to acquire the occupational and vocational skills necessary to secure gainful employment and to function as a part of the community.

Two training sites were established (Laredo and Harlingen) in counties with the heaviest migrant concentration. Travel funds were provided for trainees which permits migrants from adjoining counties to participate in the program in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

Emphasis was placed on recruitment of migrants who function at a fourth grade level of education or above. Trainees who obtain an eightn grade performace in basic education skills are prepared to enter occupational training or continue with GED Tests for the High School Equivalency.

The time period between January 1969 through July 31, 1970, showed a total enrollment of 1,069 trainees--students passing GED Tests

for High School Equivalency or completing GED Training were 202 - trainees obtaining an occupational skill were 235, and the trainees that left prior to completion of the occupational program 26.

The Texas Education Agency employed a program director and three State consultants to operate the program during its inception and the first three years of operation. During the operation of year 1969-70, the program retains only a Program Director and a State Consultant for total program operations.

A statement and similar breakdown on new programs to cover unmet needs:

The program was transferred to post-secondary area vocational schools in crder that participatns have a wide selection of programs. Training sites were established in counties with the heaviest migrant concentration. Travel funds were provided for trainees, which permits migrants from adjoining counties to participate in the program in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

The Texas Education Agency, under the Vocational Amendments Act of 1968, will fund program personnel, fringe benefits, staff travel, office supplies and instructional material. Program funds for trainees' physical examination, travel, stipends, relocation aid, and trainee insurance were provided through a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity with the Texas Education Agency as grantee for the period of August 1, 1970 through July 31, 1971.

Eligible trainees enrolled in education and occupational training programs receive $40 per week, a second member of a household may receive $20, and a third member of a household may receive $15. The Dependent Allowance shall be $5 per dependent up to a maximum

of four dependents. Funds for physical examinations were increased from $6 to $10. The total cost of program of the Office of Economic Opportunity portion for the first six months of the year are trainees travel $105,000, Physical Examination $10,000, Stipend $770,000, and total grant $885,000. The Texas Education Agency's share is $887,276 under the Vocational Amendment Act of 1968.

The number of trainees to be served by this program is 820 trainee slots for a period of 12 months. The programs were re-funded as recommended and the funding was continuous. Funding was obtained and secure early before September or October prior to the onset of the migrant return cycle. Remedial and Vocational Education will be conducted at Laredo, Brownsville, and Harlingen. Training slots assigned are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Laredo Junior College | - 200 |
| Texas Southmost College | - 120 |
| Texas State Technical Institute | - 500 |

Vocational Training will be in the following occupations: Auto Mechanics, Auto Body Repairsman, Welder, Appliance Repair, Building Trades, Clerk-Typist, Radio and Television Serviceman, Refrigeration Mechanic, Upholsterer, Nurses Aide, and other emerging occupations.

Also, the following improvement has been implemented in the program year:

(a) Continuous recruitment of trainees
(b) Employment of placement officer
(c) Greater effort will be made to secure follow-up information on proper participants
(d) Securing relocation funds
(d) Securing insurance for trainee

A statement on needed changes in present laws and regulations, both state and federal, and on new legislation suggested:

1. Tuition free for migrant and seasonal farm workers to attend a State supported institution
2. Laws should be provided to help migrant and seasonal farm workers to:
   (a) Secure better education (Local, State and Federal)
   (b) Occupational education
   (c) If necessary, money to relocate after training into areas where their talents can best be utilized
   (d) Better operated migrant health clinics with close coordination by the Texas Education Agency
3. Try to secure at least 75% of all the migrant funds from the United State Government for Texas, since we are the homebase for most of the migrants in the United States.

| | 10-15-1965 to 12-31-1966 | 12-7-1966 to 10-31-1967 | 2-12-1968 to 10-31-1968 | 1-1-1969 to 7-21-1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of Program | $5,800,000 | $4,500,000 | $3,900,000 | $1,500,000 |
| Total Enrollment | 3,000 | 4,704 | 3,301 | 1,069 |
| General Educational Development, Completions | 0 | 10 | 87 | 202 |
| Occupational Training | 2,130 & 870 Home-making | * | 20 | 235 |
| Average Academic Progress | * | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Securing Gainful Employment | * | 83 | 478 | 306 |

* Information not available

INTERNATIONAL AND BILINGUAL EDUCATION:

The Office of International and Bilingual Education, a major division of the Texas Education Agency at the Assistant Commissioner's level, was established in July 1969. Shortly after the establishment of the office, a task force was formed from a cross-section of professionals from throughout the State Department of Education---from social sciences, languages, the arts, special education, teacher education, vocational education, etc. In addition, two committees were appointed by the Commissioner. One which is called the Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Bilingual Education is a fifteen-member committee comprised of educators, businessmen, and government officials. The second committee is called the Consulting Committee on the Confluence of Cultures. It too is a fifteen-member committee whose purpose is to assist the State Department of Education in developing materials which will reflect the cultural contributions of the twenty-six ethnic groups of the State. This group also has a diversity of background among its members and includes playwrights, folklorists, and anthropologists.

In past recent years, we have had French, German, Mexican and Czech nationals assisting us in developing materials for each of their languages. After the Bilingual Bill was passed by the Texas Legislature, the State Board of Education passed a state board policy compatible with the Bill.

Another significant factor which has influenced activities in the State, but sponsored by the Federal Government, is Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, ESEA. Under Title VII ESEA as amended, two million dollars were allocated to the state of

Texas for nineteen projects in Spanish/English bilingual instruction which became operative in the fall of 1969.

The task force on Bilingual Education developed a Statewide Design for Bilingual Education which was modified and approved by the Advisory Committee and then approved by the State Board of Education. It has three basic and broad objectives: (1) Implementation of programs for students whose first language is Spanish which will allow successful experiences in the educational process while developing literacy in the use of English and Spanish in the total school curriculum and knowledge of the history and culture associated with the languages, (2) Implementation of programs for students whose first language is English and a knowledge of the history and culture of the speakers of Spanish and their contributions to the development of the state and country, (3) Development of proper measuring instruments for children in bilingual programs.

A staff comprised of five professional personnel and two secretaries provides technical assistance to local educational agencies in the development and implementation of Bilingual Education programs in Texas. Additionally interdivisional cooperative professional services of Texas Education Agency personnel are provided participating school districts and institutions of higher learning in program operations.

As of the school year 1969-70 there are 560,207 children of Spanish surname enrolled in Texas public schools. Existing projects in Bilingual Education are serving approximately 70,000 of these children in programs funded either through Title VII ESEA, other titled federal projects and/or local funds.

The bilingual programs are of particular advantage to the migrant children since 95% of them are Mexican-Americans who find their educational development hampered not only by their migrancy but also by the same language barrier that we find in so many Mexican-American children.

Fifteen additional programs began classes in September of the current school calendar year, increasing the number of funded projects to 34. Among these, are two special projects: the National Consortia for Bilingual Education headquartered in the Fort Worth Independent School District, and A Spanish Reading project headquartered in the Houston Independent School District.

Prior to the implementation of programs funded under Title VII of the Elemenatry and Secondary Education Act, the following nineteen (19) independent school districts (I.S.D.) were conducting projects in Bilingual Education at local expense and/or through funds provided in other federally funded projects:

Del Rio I.S.D., Del Rio
United Consolidate I.S.D., Laredo
Zapata I.S.D., Zapata
Harlingen I.S.D., Harlingen
Edgewood I.S.D., San Antonio
Laredo I.S.D., Laredo
San Antonio I.S.D., San Antonio
Lamesa I.S.D., Lamesa
Hart I.S.D., Hart
South San Antonio I.S.D., San Antonio
McAllen I.S.D., McAllen
Corpus Christi I.S.D., Corpus Christi
Austin I.S.D., Austin
San Marcos I.S.D., San Marcos
Edinburg I.S.D., Edinburg
Harlandale I.S.D., San Antonio
Creedmore I.S.D., Del Valle
Houston I.S.D., Houston
El Paso I.S.D., El Paso

Fourteen of the projects listed on the preceding page have received grants under Title VII ESEA with which their programs are currently supplemented. Programs of bilingual instruction in Texas currently operating under Title VII ESEA guidelines and the Statewide Design for Bilingual Education of the Texas Education Agency are:

Abernathy I.S.D., Abernathy
Alamo Heights I.S.D., San Antonio
Alice I.S.D., Alice
Colorado I.S.D., Colorado City
Corpus Christi I.S.D., Corpus Christi
Del Rio I.S.D., Del Rio
Del Valle I.S.D., Del Valle
Edgewood I.S.D., San Antonio
Edinburg I.S.D., Edinburg
Education Service Center, Region I, Edinburg
Education Service Center, Region XIII, Austin
  Zavala I.S.D., Austin
  Dolores Parochial School, Austin
  Lockhart I.S.D., Lockhart
Education Service Center, Region XVI, PESO, Amarillo
  Hereford I.S.D., Hereford
  Dimmitt I.S.D., Dimmitt
  Tulia I.S.D., Tulia
El Paso I.S.D., El Paso
Fort Worth I.S.D., Fort Worth
  National Consortia for Bilingual Education
Galveston I.S.D., Galveston
Harlandale I.S.D., San Antonio
  Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos
  San Marcos I.S.D., San Marcos
  St. Johns Parochial School, San Marcos
Houston I.S.D., Houston
  Spanish Reading Project
Kingsville I.S.D., Kingsville
LaJoya I.S.D., LaJoya
Laredo I.S.D., Laredo
Lubbock I.S.D., Lubbock
McAllen I.S.D., McAllen
Orange Grove I.S.D., Orange Grove
Point Isabel I.S.D., Port Isabel
San Angelo I.S.D., San Angelo
San Antonio I.S.D., San Antonio
San Felipe I.S.D., Del Rio
S. San Antonio I.S.D., San Antonio
United Consolidated I.S.D., Laredo
Weslaco I.S.D., Weslaco
Zapata I.S.D., Zapata

Texas Rehabilitation Commission

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO MIGRANT WORKERS:

Background

The legal and philosophical format of today's Vocational Rehabilitation began to form a half a century ago. The government's concern for war veterans and those disabled in industry precipitated the need for such a program.

Between 1918 and 1920 a few state governments devised rehabilitation programs to help the disabled attain equal opportunity for employment. It was during this time that the Federal Government made the rehabilitation movement a national concern.

Legislation establishing the Vocational Rehabilitation Program was passed by the Sixty-sixth Congress in 1920 (Public Law 236). The act provided grants to states for modest services for the physically disabled in order to return them to civil employment. Major amendments to the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act -- occuring in 1943, 1954, 1965, and 1968 -- prompted gradual increases in the size and effectiveness of the Vocational Rehabilitation Program.

Legislation under which existing Vocational Rehabilitation Programs operate includes the original act, some subsequent amendments, and the current Public Law 90-391. The Vocational Rehabilitation Act is administered at the Federal level through Social and Rehabilitation Services and its Rehabilitation Services Administration.

The program is administered in most states by State Boards of Education and in lesser number by independent agencies or as major components of other agencies.

Texas began participating in the program on September 1, 1929, after the passage of Senate Bill 86, which accepted the provisions of the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act and named the State Board of Vocational Education to administer the program. To achieve this end, the State Board created the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the State Department of Education. In 1949 the Gilmer-Aikin Laws created the Texas Education Agency to manage public schools, and Vocational Rehabilitation was continued as a division of that agency until September 1, 1969.

On March 27, 1969 Senate Bill 110 was approved for the creation of a Commission for Rehabilitation to become effective September 1, 1969. The name for this Commission has since become known as the Texas Rehabilitation Commission. The Commission is comprised of two divisions: Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Division of Disability Determination.

Financing

The matching formula of Federal-State participation has changed several times throughout the years. Beginning in fiscal year 1970, Section II, or basic support program, is funded on a basis of 80 percent Federal and 20 percent State monies. Special Section Funds for Expansion and Innovation Grants are matched on a 90-10 ratio. Fiscal 1969 was the first year in the history of the division that all Federal monies were utilized.

During the past ten years, the program has had rapid and broad expansion at both the Federal and State levels. The public committment to support rehabilitation services has improved to an impressive degree.

Services

Federal legislation determines the services which states are allowed to provide and also establishes eligibility requirements. The original Vocational Rehabilitation Act limited rehabilitation services to vocational guidance, training, prosthetic devices, and job placement. Services were only provided to physically disabled people.

Since the original Vocational Rehabilitation Act, legislation has been passed to extend the range of services and broaden the categories of disabilities eligible for the program.

Customary services the Division provides or purchases for eligible individuals are listed below:

(1) Medical, psychological, and vocational evaluation to determine the nature and degree of disability and to assess work potential

(2) Counseling and guidance to help a person understand himself, choose suitable work, plan how to reach a vocational goal

(3) Interpreter Services for the deaf

(4) Assistive Devices -- Such as artificial limbs, braces, wheelchairs, and hearing aids -- to help improve functioning

(5) Medical Treatment -- Including surgery, hospitalization, and other therapies -- to reduce or remove a disability

(6) Training (for the right job) in a trade or business school, in colleges, in a rehabilitation center, on the job or at home

(7) Room, board and transporation during rehabilitation

(8) Tools, books, training supplies and licenses to insure employment services

(9) Initial stock and supplies for small business enterprises

(10) Placement in a job suited to the individual physical and mental abilities

(11) Follow-up after placement to insure job success

Persons with a disability other than an obvious physical impairment are now eligible for services. The 1943 Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments extended eligibility to include the mentally disabled. The 1965 Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments broadened the concept of disabled persons to include behavioral disorders.

Such legislation has allowed the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to include a great variety of disabilities. The public assistance recipients and migratory agricultural workers are often found to have one or more disabilities.

The number of persons rehabilitated has increased year by year, as budgets and scope of services expanded. This is reflected in the following table:

NUMBER REHABILITATED AND SERVED 1960-70

| Fiscal Year | Total Rehabilitated | Active Cases Served |
|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 2,478 | 16,535 |
| 1961 | 2,720 | 16,900 |
| 1962 | 2,931 | 14,963 |
| 1963 | 3,566 | 11,738 |
| 1964 | 4,268 | 13,156 |
| 1965 | 4,505 | 14,769 |
| 1966 | 5,652 | 17,774 |
| 1967 | 6,752 | 22,549 |
| 1968 | 8,357 | 30,228 |
| 1969 | 10,237 | 38,001 |
| 1970 | 12,006 | 49,500 |

Eligibility

The Division has signed Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act establishing the fact that no person will be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under such program on the ground of race, color, creed, or national origin.

There are no residency requirements, but in order to be considered for services, it is required that a person reside in Texas for purposes other than securing the services of the Division.

The Division is required to certify that each of the following conditions exist for each individual determined to be eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation Services:

(1) The presence of a physical or mental disability

(2) The existence of a substantial handicap to employment; and

(3) A reasonable expectation that Vocational Rehabilitation services may render the individual fit to engage in a gainful occupation.

In other words, if an individual has a physical or mental disability which constitutes a substantial handicap to employment, and is of such a nature that Vocational Rehabilitation services may reasonably be expected to render him fit to engage in a gainful occupation he is usually eligible for services.

Rehabilitation Offices

The Division has 154 offices in the state staffed with rehabilitation personnel. Some of these offices are located in areas where large concentrations of migrants reside. Such offices are found in Edinburg, Harlingen, Brownsville, Pharr, Laredo, Del Rio, and northward to the Texas Panhandle.

This Division has been providing rehabilitation services to migrants for many years. Until recently there was no need to identify persons as being migrant workers, therefore only estimates can be reflected. Rehabilitation personnel in offices such as those mentioned previously estimate between 50 and 80

percent of their clients are migrant workers. It is estimated this Division provides rehabilitation services to approximately 800 migrant workers each year in offices along the Texas-Mexico border, and other areas to the north.

Special Programs for Migrants

EDM Migrant Rehabilitation Program -- This is an Inter-agency Cooperation Contract between the Texas Rehabilitation Commission and the Texas Employment Commission. This contract became effective March 1, 1970 and will extend through February 28, 1971, with an option for renewal at termination. The contract is in furtherance of the experimental and demonstration interstate program referred to as the "Texas Migrant Worker Experimental and Demonstration Project" to be carried out by the United States Training and Employment Service Manpower Administration, United States Department of Labor, in cooperation with selected State Employment Security Agencies under the provisions of Title I of the Manpower Development and Training Act, Public Law 87-415. The contract has made it possible for the Texas Rehabilitation Commission to provide the services of a rehabilitation counselor and secretary to receive migrant worker referrals from the Texas Employment Commission. Migrant workers involved in the EDM Program are referred to this counselor for rehabilitation services. The counselor receives referrals of individuals living in Starr, Hidalgo, Willacy, and Cameron counties.

Texas Employment Commission reimburses Texas Rehabilitation Commission for salaries and travel paid these two employees. This agreement allows the counselor to readily interview migrant

workers and process their cases in an expeditious manner. The costs for case services to these individuals will come from Texas Rehabilitation Commission Section II funds.

All services listed under "services" will be available to migrants accepted by the counselor involved in this contract. It is estimated this counselor and secretary will provide rehabilitation services to approximately 200 individuals this fiscal year.

Texas Migrant Rehabilitation Project -- This project was approved and funded for the first-year operation beginning June 14, 1970. An Expansion Grant under Section 4(a) (2) (A) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act is the source of matching funds. The matching ratio is 90 percent Federal and 10 percent State.

The project is located in the First United Methodist Church, 121 South 10th Street, Edinburg, Texas. It is anticipated between fifteen and twenty Hidalgo County migrants per month will receive rehabilitation services through this program. The services provided to each migrant will vary depending upon individual needs. Eligible migrants may receive one or all of the services listed under "services". In addition to those services, each person accepted into this project will receive a comprehensive vocational evaluation at the Harlingen Evaluation Center, which is operated by the Texas Rehabilitation Commission, and will then be placed in the Prevocational Attitude Adjustment Project in Edinburg, also operated by the Texas Rehabilitation Commission.

Upon completion of the prevocational classes a rehabilitation counselor will assist each client in attaining his vocational objective. The objectives and needs of each individual will vary.

Some may need basic adult education, others will be in need of vocational or technical training, and then others may just need appropriate on-the-job training or selective job placement.

The duration of the project is June 15, 1970 through June 14, 1973. The total project cost for three years is $401,790 Federal and $44,643 State figured at 90-10 matching ratio. The budget for the first year has been approved in the amount of $86,790 Federal and $9,643 State.

One Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, one attitude adjustment instructor, and one secretary are assigned to the project.

Needs

1. An additional number of attitude adjustment projects located in target areas.
2. Additional personnel to staff the projects.
3. Vocational and technical schools which do not have high education standards as entrance prerequisites.
4. Additional funds to be budgeted for the primary purpose of providing rehabilitation services to migrants.
5. More industry in areas where there are high concentrations of migrants.
6. Better coordination between agencies providing services to migrants.

Obstacles

1. Shortage of funds to serve all migrants and others in need of rehabilitation services.
2. Lack of rehabilitation facilities in areas where there are high concentrations of migrants.

3. Lack of industry and big business in areas where migrants reside.
4. Lack of vocational and technical schools in which migrants with low educational achievement can be placed for training.
5. Changing the attitudes of migrants toward endeavors other than migration.

Recommendations

1. Provide adequate budget for Vocational Rehabilitation services and staff.
2. Provide Basic Adult Education in target areas.
3. Provide basic conversational English classes.
4. Provide more attitude adjustment projects.
5. Work with Chamber of Commerce to encourage industry to come to border areas.
6. Provide vocational and technical schools to train individuals who do not have formal school training.
7. Encourage private nonprofit organizations to operate comprehensive rehabilitation centers.
8. Encourage private non-profit organizations and/or Texas Rehabilitation Commission to establish a sheltered workshop in the Valley to serve those in need of this service.
9. Work with State Health Agencies in providing health and rehabilitative services to migrants.
10. Develop a closer liaison with Federal, State and local agencies.

Texas State Department of Health

MIGRANT HEALTH PROGRAM IN TEXAS:

In cooperation with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the United States Public Health Service.

MIGRANT HEALTH PROJECT

In September 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed into law a bill authorizing the development and financing of special projects which would provide health services to the domestic agricultural migratory farm worker and his dependents. These funds were made available to public and other non-profit agencies, institutions and organizations for paying part of the cost of providing health services for the migratory population. The health services include public health nursing, environmental sanitation, public health education, training of selected migrants to become health aides, outpatient medical care and limited dental care.

The Texas State Department of Health received its initial award for a three-year period beginning in June 1963, and a subsequent three-year award in July 1966. Originally the Health Migrant Project was coordinated through the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Texas State Department of Health.

In September 1963 due to the medical aspects of the Project, the administration of the project was transferred to the Division of Maternal and Child Health in order to have a physician as its Director. The Project area was divided into three (3) districts, with a Nurse and Sanitarian assigned to each district. In 1964 due to the increase of its activities and responsibilities, the

Texas Migrant Health Project was expanded to include a Health Education Consultant to coordinate the health education activities and develop health educational materials geared to the needs of the migrant population. A Public Health Officer was employed in December 1965 as full-time Assistant Project Director, the title changed to Project Medical Director in December 1966 at which time the State was newly divided into four (4) districts. At present, the activities of the Project are coordinated through the Central Office located in Austin, Texas. Personnel assigned at the Central Office level include: Project Medical Director, Administrative Assistant, Dental Consultant, Sanitation Consultant, Health Education Consultant, Nursing Consultant, and secretarial assistance.

The Texas Migrant Health Project was informed on May 28, 1968, that a substantial reduction in grant support from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the seventh year (budget period 1969-1970) would be made; consequently drastic modifications in operations were necessary. Thus realignment to three (3) districts (regions) was made to serve the area of the State with the heaviest migrant concentrations (see accompanying map). The remainder of the State, with low migrant concentration, was to be served by personnel from the Central Office as time permitted and/or needs arose. Due to the additional responsibilities placed on remaining districts (regions), service to non-organized counties would have to be limited. Presently each of the three (3) regions are staffed with nursing, sanitation and clerical personnel.

The Texas Migrant Project Staff continues to provide direct consultative services to on-going local migrant health projects in an effort to develop a more comprehensive health program for the domestic agricultural migratory farm worker and his dependents. Prior to and since limitation of Federal funds for the development of Local migrant projects, a concerted effort has been made in areas of heavy migrant concentration, either home-based or harvest area, to stimulate the maximum utilization of all local resources including official and voluntary interested community individuals and/or groups to provide public health programs for the migrant population.

At present, in addition to the Texas State Department of Health Migrant Health Project, there are twenty-six (26) Local Migrant Health Projects in the State of Texas. Thirteen (13) of these are integrated into the operations of state affiliated Local Health Departments and thirteen (13) are operating in counties which have no other health agency. Most of the counties never had any public health agency or program before the development of these Migrant Health Projects. Twenty-seven (27) counties are now being served by Local Migrant Health Projects.

The accomplishment of the mandated objectives of the Project requires the coordinated assistance of Federal, State and Local official and voluntary agencies. Consultative assistance is frequently utilized from the Public Health Service, Migrant Branch, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, at both the regional and national level. The resources available through the Texas State Department of Health have been utilized to the fullest extent

including Tuberculosis Eradication Program, Preventive Medical Services, Environmental Sanitation Services and Public Health Education. The Texas Migrant Health Projects have developed special working relationships with other Agencies, mainly; Farmers Home Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity (especially the Migrant Branch), Good Neighbor Commission, Texas Employment Commission, Texas Education Agency, and the Texas University system (particularly Texas A & M Extension Division).

For the last period of data collection, approximately 51,000 migrants or their dependents have received some type of health service. This is approximately 15 per cent of the total migrant population. Money available at the present level for health services to migrants and their dependents plus seasonal workers approximates ten dollars per person. This is a far cry from the national average for health services for the population as a whole which is $200 (two hundred dollars). If we are going to approximate the national average, more money should be made available. There are several areas of high migrant concentration in the state that are without migrant health programs so if new programs are to be started more money is needed. These areas have a combined migrant population of approximately 30 to 40 thousand. The next few pages show tables that give the breakdown on funds from Federal, State and local sources that are available for migrant health services by Project. Also name of project and information as to when project was started and also for some, the dates when they will be terminated.

| Migrant Health Project | Date Started | Date Ended | Present Approved Date | Source of Funds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Federal | State | Local |
| 1. Texas St. Department of Health MG-03 | 6-28-63 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 7-31-71 | 236,500.00 | 17,174.40 | 2,310.00 |
| 2. Plainview-Hale Cty. Health District MG-37 | 1-1-64 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 62,280.00 | --- | 44,659.00 --- |
| 3. Laredo-Webb Health Department MG-42 | 7-1-63 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 5-31-71 | 89,907.00 | ---- | 67,236.00 |
| 4. Port Lavaca-Calhoun Cty. Health Dept. MG-95 | 4-1-65 | 7-1-69 to 9-30-70 | ---- | 25,683.00 | 4,683.00 | 29,522.50 |
| 5. Cameron County Health Dept. MG-97 | 3-15-65 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 265,315.00 | ---- | 109,475.00 ---- |
| 6. Jim Wells County Comm. Court MG-99 | 2-1-65 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 44,427.00 | ---- | 24,433.75 |
| 7. Zapata County Comm. Court MG-100 | 12-1-65 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 42,970.00 | 500.00 | 11,452.00 |

| Migrant Health Project | Date Started | Date Ended | Present Approved Date | Source of Funds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Federal | State | Local |
| 8. Crosby County Comm. Court MG-108 | 2-1-66 | ---- | 8-1-70 to 7-31-70 | 47,678.00 | 2,200.00 | 18,365.00 |
| 9. Greenbelt Medical Society MG-109 | 12-1-65 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 25,987.00 | 1,000.00 | 25,800.00 |
| 10. Yoakum County Comm. Court MG-113 | 8-1-66 | 7-1-69 to 9-30-70 | ---- | 31,514.00 | ---- | 23,491.00 ---- |
| 11. Gonzales County Med. Society MG-115 | 5-2-66 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 5-31-71 | 79,365.00 | ---- | 21,833.00 |
| 12. Hidalgo County Health Dept. MG117 | 12-1-66 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 391,549.00 | ----167,911.00---- | |
| 13. Hudspeth Cty. Comm. Court MG-119 | 7-1-66 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 6-30-71 | 45,835.00 | 3,340.00 | 24,301.00 |
| 14. La Salle County Comm. Court MG-120 | 12-1-66 | ---- | 4-1-70 to 3-31-71 | 49,617.00 | ---- | 17,623.00 |

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| Migrant Health Project | Date Started | Date Ended | Present Approved Date | Source of Funds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Federal | State | Local |
| 15. Del Rio-Val Verde Cty. Health Dept. MG-128 | 7-18-66 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 5-31-71 | 31,955.00 | 10,068.00 | 16,600.00 |
| 16. Littlefield City Council MG-139 | 9-1-67 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 34,952.00 | 1,000.00 | 10,320.00 |
| 17. De Leon Municipal Hospital MG-140 | 7-1-67 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 5-31-71 | 57,792.00 | 4,200.00 | 33,346.00 |
| 18. Floyd County Comm. Court MG-141 | 4-1-67 | ---- | 4-1-70 to 3-31-71 | 47,277.00 | ---- | 14,198.00 |
| 19. Jim Hogg County Comm. Court MG-142 | 11-1-66 | ---- | 4-1-70 to 3-31-71 | 20,998.00 | ---- | 14,368.00 |
| 20. Castro County Comm. Court MG-143 | 10-1-66 | 4-1-69 to 11-30-70 | ---- | 74,603.00 | 1,000.00 | 22,853.00 |
| 21. Live Oak County Health Dept. MG-146 | 7-1-67 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 7-31-71 | 21,661.00 | 1,945.00 | 11,120.00 |

| Migrant Health Project | Date Started | Date Ended | Present Approved Date | Source of Funds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Federal | State | Local |
| 22. San Marcos-Hays Cty. Health Dept. MG-147 | 7-1-67 | ---- | 7-1-70 to 7-31-71 | 38,630.00 | ---- | 19,350.00 |
| 23. Starr County Health Dept. MG-160 | 6-15-67 | ---- | 7-1-69 to 12-31-70 | 171,108.00 | ---- | 15,146.00 ---- |
| 24. Willacy County (Cameron County) MG-174 | 1-1-69 | ---- | 1-1-70 to 12-31-70 | 50,636.00 | ---- | 12,045.00 ---- |
| 25. Bexar Cty. Migrant Farm Wkrs. Association MG-213 | 6-15-70 | ---- | 6-15-70 to 5-31-71 | 160,000.00 | ---- | 61,430.00 |
| 26. Deaf Smith County Pub. Health Clinic, Inc. MG-214 | 6-15-70 | ---- | 6-15-70 to 5-31-71 | 79,726.00 | 6,000.00 | 29,026.00 |
| 27. San Patricio Cty. Committee on Youth Education and Job Opportunities MG-215 | 6-15-70 | ---- | 6-15-70 to 5-31-71 | 161,682.00 | ---- | 24,900.00 |

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

There is estimated to be approximately 700 labor camps in some sixty plus counties throughout the state. Most camps are located in the High Plains of Texas. The major defects of these camps are as follows: structure, 65%; water supply, 60%; sewage disposal, 80%; insect and rodent control, 90%; fire protection, 90%; and miscellaneous, 95%, based on suggested Health Standards for Migratory Labor Camps published by the Texas State Department of Health.

Of prime importance is new legislation giving the Texas State Department of Health authority to prescribe and enforce minimum sanitation standards for migrant labor camp housing. The authority should also include right of entry, registration and sanitation standards. This legislation should also impose minimum sanitation standards for field environment. This should include items such as, adequate and safe drinking water, sanitary disposal of body waste and elimination of safety hazards. Funds should be made available to execute such a law.

## Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics

The involvement of the Texas Bureau of Labor Statistics with migrant farm workers stems directly from the mandate written into its basic law as a state agency. Among the varied responsibilities of the Bureau is that of protecting seasonal and migrant agricultural workers from exploitation by out-of-state employers. The statute used to accomplish this end is the Labor Agency Law, which is part of Texas law, and the tool it provides is licensing. A license is required of both in-state and out-of-state *Labor Agents*.

A Labor Agent, as contrasted to employment service companies, is defined as any person who offers or attempts to procure employment for common or agricultural workers or offers or attempts to supply the service of common or agricultural workers to any person. Thus recruitment and placement is limited to "common or agricultural workers", which is the category occupied by Texas migrants. In order for an applicant to be issued a labor agent license he must, 1) present character affidavits, 2) make and file a $5,000 bond, 3) pay a fee of $150, 4) pay a state occupation tax of $600, and, 5) pay a county occupation tax, for each county in which he plans to operate.

The licensing requirement for out-of-state agents is very clearly stated and leaves no room for doubt as to its intent: "No foreign labor agent, labor bureau or labor agency or other person or

corporation resident of or domiciled in any other State or territory of the United States shall enter this State and attempt to hire, entice, or solicit or take from this State any common or agricultural worker, singly or in groups, for any purpose without first applying to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for a license as an employment or labor agent as provided by this Act". The issuance of a labor agent (recruiter) license in this case requires the payment of the same fee and taxes as shown above. These licenses, like those of the in-state labor agent, are good for only one year.

As a further protective measure and to insure honest and fair treatment for the worker, the Bureau requires: "Any labor agent hiring, enticing or soliciting common or agricultural workers in this State to be employed beyond the limits of this State, shall make monthly reports to the Commissioner - -". This report requires, among other things:

1) Name and address of the employer and employee

2) Kind of work and place of occupation

3) Terms of employment and wages to be paid

However the report requires no information as to kind or condition of the housing occupied by the worker. It should also be stated that the application for a labor agent's license does not require that employer housing meet minimum federal standards.

The Labor Agency Law provides for a fine for violation of any of the provisions of the Act and further provides a misdemeanor fine (minimum $25 and maximum $200) for acting as a labor agent <u>without</u>

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a license issued by the Bureau. It has often been suggested that one reason for the Bureau's difficult task of enforcement and the large number of illegal recruiters is because this penalty is far too lenient.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics each year reports the number of labor agent licenses issued, the total amount of fees collected and the number of workers recruited. In recent years the amounts have stayed very close to $35,000 and 35,000 workers assigned; however this year $50,000 was collected and 24,000 workers recruited. This situation, coupled with the fact that the Texas Employment Commission's job referrals have decreased dramatically, indicates an increase in "freewheeler" workers and an increase in "coyote" recruiters working outside of the law.

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Texas Office of Economic Opportunity

INTRODUCTION:

The characteristics of poverty as it afflicts the migrant are not unlike those which plague other disadvantaged Texans. However, the severity of the problems which migrants face is greater in degree. The programs that are now being conducted in Texas with OEO funds are concerned with aspects of poverty as they relate to health and nutrition, housing and sanitation, family planning, children's day care, pre-school education, school-age public education, adult basic education, pre-vocational education, and vocational training.

Since the Texas Office of Economic Opportunity (TOEO) does not operate any migrant programs, it probably should be classified as one of those agencies of the Task Force which is limited to providing an inventory of current programs, with the possible exception of housing. To solve the migrant housing problem is a tremendous undertaking. Self-help housing projects have not provided the answer. There is no state agency that is currently promoting housing for migrants except the TOEO, and its part has been limited to the providing of technical assistance by one Specialist to community action agencies and other organizations having a concern with this problem.

There are problems of social consciousness and community identification that must be overcome. When one migrant head of household was

asked why he had no interest in providing a better home for his family, his response was that he spent six months out of Texas and during that time, his shack was boarded up; it would be waiting for him when he returned. If it were plundered or burned, there would be little loss. Such would not be the case with a nice new home!

The life style of the migrant is probably the single greatest contributing factor to his problems. His migrations greatly complicate the education of his family; contribute to disease and malnutrition; deprive him of many public health and welfare services; and compel him to live under sub-standard housing and sanitation conditions.

We herewith present a comprehensive list of all on-going programs beamed at bettering the lot of the Texas migrant farm worker population along with a detailed description of each. It is hoped that out of an analysis of the migrant programs, actual and proposed, and the suggested solutions, that we may come up with some realistic, workable approaches that will alleviate now, and eventually solve, the problems of Texas migrants.



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# I N D E X

| Grantees | Program Accounts | Program Titles | Target Areas | Staff Personnel | Fundings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | | | | | |
| EODC of Laredo & Webb Co. Delegate Agency: Migrant in Rural Action Sponsor: Laredo Migrant Opportunity Corp. | 84 | Pilot Program | Webb Co. | 9 | 160,273 |
| (2) | | | | | |
| Colorado Council on Migrant & Seasonal Agricultural Worker and Family | 55 | Medical Services | S/W Texas | 30 | 204,997 |
| (3) | | | | | |
| Mathis Community Action, Inc., Mathis | 88<br>87 | H.S. Equivalency<br>Migrant Admin. | Mathis<br>Sinton<br>Robstown | 27 | 140,002 |
| (4) | | | | | |
| SER Jobs for Progress, Inc. of Corpus Christi | 89<br>87 | Migrant Education<br>Migrant Admin. | Nueces Co. | 11 | 93,020 |
| (5) | | | | | |
| EODC of San Antonio & Bexar Co. | 89<br>87<br>93 | Migrant Education | Bexar Co. | 11 | 97,900 |
| (6) | | | | | |
| Lynn County Community Development Committee, Inc. Tahoka | 90 | Migrant Day Care | Lynn County | 7 | 55,225 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (7) | | | | | |
| Manpower, Education & Training, Inc. Beaumont | 94 | Adult Migrant Ed. | Beaumont<br>Diboll<br>Liberty<br>Jennings, La. | 39 | 406,000 |
| (8) | | | | | |
| Planned Parenthood Fed. of America, Inc. | 47 | Family Planning | Val Verde, Duval<br>Kinney, Refugio<br>Uvalde, Bexar<br>Jim Wells, Frio<br>Maverick,Webb<br>Zavala, Bee<br>Dimmit, Live Oak<br>LaSalle, Nueces<br>San Patricio<br>Kleberg, Zapata<br>Jim Hogg, Brooks<br>Starr, Hidalgo<br>Willacy, Cameron | 6 | 114,398 |
| (9) | | | | | |
| University of Texas at El Paso | 88 | H.S. Equivalency | El Paso | 16 | 227,488 |
| (10) | | | | | |
| Associated City-County Economic Development Corp., Hidalgo County | 89 | Migrant Education | Edinburg<br>Weslaco<br>Penitas | 58 | 843,087 |
| (11) | | | | | |
| University of Houston Houston | 88 | H.S. Equivalency | Houston | 16 | 235,334 |
| 11 Grantees | 15 Prog. Accts. | 15 Prog.Titles | 43 Areas | 230 Pers. | $2,577,724 |

Project Abstract: Title II-A (Demonstration Project)

Program Title: Demonstration Project

Program Account: 84

Operating Agency: Migrant Rural Action (MIRA)

Grantee: Economic Opportunity Development Corporation of Laredo and Webb County

Sponsors: Laredo Migrant Opportunity Corp. (LMOC)

Purpose:

The need to develop realistic alternatives to the seasonal employment of agricultural workers must be a primary concern of the Federal Government.

The Demonstration Project is a response to that challenge.

It proposes to demonstrate:

1. That a partnership of 24 migrant families can be established to profitably grow, pack, sell and ship vegetables.
2. That skilled laborers can be converted into agricultural operators.
3. That permanent agricultural employment is possible in the Laredo, Texas area.

A limited liability partnership, named MIRA LTD. has been established under Texas law. Twenty-four (24) migrant families have joined together as partners in this venture designed to produce marketable vegetable products for sale in appropriate fresh and process markets.

MIRA has leased five hundred (500) acres of land in the vicinity of Laredo, Texas; cleared, cultivated, irrigated

and fertilized the land, planted, produced, packaged and sold carrots, cabbage, peppers, sweet corn, celery, broccoli, onions, lettucs, watermelons, melons, lima beans, and cucumbers.

Beneficiaries:

Long range objectives of this demonstration is to prove the feasibility of creating permanent employment through the production of off-season vegetable crops, which might ultimately bring to an end all migration from the area, certain immediate benefits have been realized.

Breaking the cycle of poverty and migration for twenty-four program families, MIRA has also employed as many as 500 local persons at various periods in harvesting, weeding and packing. This has provided a payroll in excess of $60,000 during the periods of extreme unemployment.

Scope and Methodology:

A limited partnership was initiated between the grantee and the sponsor due to the fact that OEO guidelines do not allow delegation of programs to a profit-making organization.

To meet the needs of this project which is of an experimental nature, an Operation Trust Fund had to be established and maintained by the sponsor. This fund provided the:

1. Operating Capital
   A. Land lease - 500 acres
   B. Farm Machinery Expenditure
   C. Packing Shed Expenditure
   D. Production Cost
   E. Labor - 24 Program participating migrant families plus other farm labor.

2. Income Guarantee

| | |
|---|---|
| STAFF | |
| Project Director | $ 10,000 |
| Training Officer | 9,000 |
| Marketing Officer | 10,000 |
| Process Developer | 4,000 |
| Bookkeeper | 4,200 |
| Clerk | 3,600 |
| Farm Supervisors (3) | 14,400 |
| Total Personnel Cost | $ 59,200 |
| ITEMIZED BUDGET | |
| Personnel | $ 59,200 |
| Fringe Benefits | 5,520 |
| Consultant | 3,800 |
| Travel | 13,000 |
| Space Cost | 5,000 |
| Consumable Supplies | 15,475 |
| Rental Lease & Purchases | 65,000 |
| Other Costs | 141,950 |
| Total Cost | $ 308,795 |
| Non-Federal Share | -0- |
| Federal Grant | 308,795 |
| ADDITIONAL FUNDING | |
| Three-month funding for harvesting of crops | $ 71,894 |
| | $ 380,689 |

| CROP | COST | SALES | PROFIT OR LOSS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1969 | | | |
| Cantaloupe | $41,207.64 | $ 9,513.04 | $ 31,694.60 |
| Watermelon | 3,786.65 | 513.11 | 3,273.54 |
| Cane | 1,571.05 | 1,242.05 | 329.00 |
| Squash | 1,975.15 | 492.30 | 1,482.85 |
| Corn | 2,126.70 | 100.00 | 2,026.70 |
| Tomatoes | 18,823.88 | 10,554.64 | 8,269.24 |
| Bell Pepper | 211.55 | 18.00 | 193.55 |
| Cucumber | 2,902.25 | 583.90 | 2,318.35 |
| Beans | 172.00 | -0- | 172.00 |
| 1969 - 1970 | | | |
| Onions | 85,340.51 | 84,109.95 | 1,230.56 |
| Lettuce | 21,401.13 | 4,512.18 | 16,888.95 |
| Gross Profit or Loss | | | $ 67,879.34 |
| Indirect Cost | | | $ 92,394.10 |
| Total Loss | | | $160,273.44 |

NOTE: The causes for this are many, such as bad weather and poor market price but complicated by internal program politics and poor directorship. Grantee's lack of interest and funding source, and lack of direction lessened the chances of success.

Work Activities

CROP SCHEDULES:

November 1, 1969 through October 1, 1970

| CROP | ACREAGE | PLANTING | HARVESTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lettuce | 133 | Feb. 1969 | Feb./March 1969 |
| Carrot | 50 | Sept./Oct./Dec. | Feb./March |
| Cucumber | 35 | Feb. | April/May |
| Squash | 20 | Feb. | April/May |
| Onions | 300 | Oct. | April/May |
| Red Top | 60 | Feb. | May/June |
| Cantaloupe | 150 | Feb. | June/July |
| Watermelon | 50 | Feb. | June/July |
| Tomato | 168 | June | Nov./Dec. |
| Bell Pepper | 35 | July | Nov./Dec. |
| 10 | 1001 | 6 | 8 |



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Project Abstract: Title II-A

Program Title: Itinerant Nurse Practitioner

Program Account: 55

Operating Agency: Colorado Council on Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker and Family

Purpose:

This program deals with the health problem of the migrant, particularly their low level of education in nutrition and health, their difficulty in seeking and obtaining health care, and their low overall expectation for health. The objectives and benefits are as follows:

1. Validation of role of the indigenous outreach worker in health and nutrition education, case finding, referral and follow-up.
2. Continued research on nutritional status of migrant children.
3. Continued cataloging and evaluation of health services available to the migrants. Meeting these objectives will lead to increased level of nutrition and health of migrant families.
4. Validation of pediatric nurse practitioner in providing health supervision to migrant children.

Beneficiaries:

It is very difficult to estimate the number of participants eligible for this program. As each crew moves from site to site, program personnel will come in contact with new migrants. Approximately 300 children will be identified before migration begins, to be actively followed by nurses and aides. Each aide is projected to have meaningful contact with 200 people, though this is not a limit. Each nurse will work with two aides. Minimum number of people is set at 2,000.

Scope and Methodology:

Not originally planned or designed in this manner but due to changes in time schedules, the nutritional study was given a five (5) month span and a full year was assessed to the impact of the Itinerant Nurse Practitioner.

Instead of testing a population of children at home base in Texas, it was decided to use a population of migrants from Texas upon their arrival in Colorado.

Instead of studying 200 children in small groups which could be studied both before and after their migration, 300 children were studied. This data will be used to obtain a baseline description of the nutrition and health levels of migrant children for comparison with the national study data.

The objective of the Itinerant Nurse Practitioner Program is to improve the health levels of the families of migratory workers in the migrant stream and at their home base. In order to achieve this objective, the grantee has placed in the field specially prepared Itinerant Nurses trained by the University of Colorado Medical Center. As Pediatric Nurse Practitioners they provide:

A. Direct services to migrant families with an emphasis on the family-centered approach with a specialty in child health.

B. Recruit, train, and provide in-service training and support to indigenous women who are members of migrant crews and who, upon completion of their training, will be certified as Migrant Health Educators. The focus is twofold.


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I. It is necessary to change the orientation of the migrant family with respect to the health of its members from that of seeking health and medical care predominately in the face of life threatening situations to that of accepting public health principles of preventive health care.

II. It will be necessary to prepare both the families and the Health Education Specialists to both seek and obtain effective health services and to maximize all available health resources.

This program will be a success if favorable changes occur in three major areas:

A. Favorable change in the level of health and nutrition of the members of migrant families served by the Itinerant Nurse Practitioner teams.

B. Favorable change in the health services-seeking pattern of the migrant families.

1. Favorable changes in the health services-seeking pattern at the <u>home base</u>.

2. The favorable change in the health services-seeking pattern of migrants in the <u>stream</u>.

C. Favorable responses of health resource agencies in providing health services superior to that previously provided.

1. Improvement in the delivery of services of agencies at the migrant's home base and

2. Improvement in the delivery of services of agencies in the migrant stream.

D. Capability of the Migrant Health Education Specialist to perform duties independent of support from the nurse practitioner and the grantee.

Resident Participation:

The program involves the poor in participating in programs that affect them directly:

1. Migrant Council Regional Boards
2. School Boards
3. Title I Programs
4. Culture Awareness
5. Public Welfare Department
6. Public Health Department
7. Employment Service
8. Farm Bureau

Administration and Organization:

All of the program's administration and organization responsibilities fall on the central staff of the grantee.

Base of Operation:

This program operates out of Denver, Colorado and the following states:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Alabama | 4. Illinois | 7. Nebraska | 10. Wisconsin |
| 2. Indiana | 5. Michigan | 8. Ohio | |
| 3. Iowa | 6. Minnesota | 9. Texas | |

Evaluation of Project:

Evaluation will be based on the scope and methodology according to OEO guidelines.

Funding:

The funding period is for twelve months.

STAFF BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Director | $ 8,100 |
| Medical Advisor | 9,800 |
| Field Nurse | 7,350 |
| Nurses (4) | 19,500 |
| Aides (9) | 32,400 |
| Aide/Secretary | 4,050 |
| Field Supervisor | 7,200 |
| Project Secretary | 4,858 |
| Research Secretaries (2) | 2,700 |
| Research Director | 3,625 |
| Research Assistant | 3,000 |
| Associate Pediatrician | 3,000 |
| Lab Technician | 3,000 |
| Interviewers (5) | 625 |
| Total Personnel Cost | $ 109,208 |

ITEMIZED BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel | $ 109,208 |
| Fringe Benefits | 17,394 |
| Consultant | 12,250 |
| Travel | 41,760 |
| Space Cost | 1,215 |
| Consumable Supplies | 4,200 |
| Rental & Purchase of Equipment | 1,170 |
| Other Cost | 17,800 |
| Total Cost | $ 204,997 |
| Non-Fed. Share | -0- |
| Fed. Grant | $ 204,997 |

Project Abstract - Title III-B

Program Title: Migrant Education

Program Account: P/A #87 - P/A #88

Sponsor: NA

Operating Agency: Mathis Community Action Committee, Inc.

Purpose:

To provide community development technical assistance to concentrated migrant and seasonal farmworker residential areas. Providing family supportive services as well as outreach referral and follow-up services for Pre-vocational and Vocational Training, Adult Education (academic) (citizenship) Driver's Education and Home Economic Training and Employment. Developing and providing direct services of employment. To provide a Pre-vocational Training Program and on-the-job training head of household stipend program participants or designees.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries that will benefit from these services are to be target area people covering Mathis, Sinton, Robstown and Taft who meet the migrant and seasonal farmworker criteria.

Scope and Methodology:

This project contained sixty (60) slots for Adult Basic Education participants and thirty (30) Vocational Training participants. It established a satellite classroom facility in Sinton, Texas for twenty (20) Adult Basic Education participants as well as one in Robstown, Texas for fifteen (15) Adult Basic Education participants.

The creation of the above mentioned facilities necessitated the employment of one (1) teacher and one (1) teacher aide to staff it. Also contained in the creation was twenty-one (21) Vocational Training slots. It brought the total operating level to one hundred and twenty-eight (128) program participants in Adult Basic and Pre-Vocational Education divided among the three (3) Opportunity Centers operated by the corporation: Mathis - fifty-two (52), Robstown - fifty-two (52) and Sinton - twenty-four (24).

Resident Participation:

Residents of the migrant areas serve on the Board of this Single Purpose Agency. Migrant Personnel help recruit its recipients. Employment preferences are given to migrants in the designated area.

Administration and Organization:

The Mathis Community Action Committee, Inc. Board of Directors is the policy-making body for all migrant project matters. The project is administered through a central administration and operating staff.

Base of Operation:

A central staff is headquartered in Mathis, Texas with satellite classes in Sandia, Sinton and Robstown.

Evaluation of Project:

Overall evaluation of the project is made semi-annually by a team composed by the operating agency board and the Washington Migrant Division Field Representative.

Staff:

This Migrant Education Project is staffed by ten (10) professional and semi-professional members.

Funding:

Project funding was for four (4) months.



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| P/A 87 Administration | | P/A 89 Migrant Education | | Total Budget 87 & 89 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff | | Staff | | Staff | |
| Exec. Dir. | $ 1,222 | Job Developer | $ 3,200 | Exec. Dir. | $ 1,222 |
| Sec. | 1,500 | Teacher Coord. | 3,000 | Sec. | 1,500 |
| Clerk Typ. (3) | 1,339 | Counselor | 2,800 | Clerk Typ. | 1,339 |
| Maintenance | 1,260 | Teacher (4) | 7,507 | Maintenance | 1,260 |
| Prog. Acct. | 1,200 | Teach. Aides (8) | 5,978 | Prog. Acct. | 1.200 |
| Total Personnel | $ 6,521 | Total Personnel | $ 22,485 | Job Developer | 3,200 |
| | | | | Teacher Coord. | 3,000 |
| Itemized Budget | | Itemized Budget | | Counselor | 2,800 |
| Personnel | $ 6,521 | Personnel | $ 22,485 | Teacher | 7,507 |
| Fringe Benefits | 503 | Fringe Benefits | 2,071 | Teacher Aide | 5,978 |
| Consultant | 300 | Consultant | -0- | Total Personnel | $ 29,006 |
| Travel | 961 | Travel | 260 | | |
| Consumable Supp. | 690 | Space Cost | 1,280 | Itemized Budget | |
| Other Costs | 1,107 | Consumable Suppl. | 712 | Personnel | $ 29,006 |
| Total Cost | $ 10,082 | Other Costs | 103,110 | Fringe Benefits | 2,754 |
| Non-Fed. Cost | -0- | Total Cost | $129,920 | Consultant | 300 |
| Fed. Grant | 10,082 | Non-Fed. Cost | -0- | Travel | 1,221 |
| | | Fed. Grant | $129,920 | Space Cost | 1,280 |
| | | | | Consumable Suppl. | 1,402 |
| | | | | Other Costs | $104,217 |
| | | | | Total Cost | 140,002 |
| | | | | Non-Fed. Cost | -0- |
| | | | | Fed. Grant | $140,002 |

Program Service

| CAP Programs | | Participants | | | Results | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Category | Qtr. | Planned | Actual | Qtr. | Planned | Actual |
| Enrolled | 157 | | | | | |
| Completed Course | 25 | | | | | |
| Drop Outs | 65 | | | | | |
| Participants | | 183 | 250 | | | |
| Daily Attendance | 117 | | | | | |
| # Obtaining Up Graded Jobs | | | | | 55 | 73 |
| # To Vocational Training | | | | 66 | | |
| # Out Of Farm Labor | | | | 52 | | |
| # Leaving Area | | | | 9 | | |

| Adult Ed. Services | Qtr. | Qtr. | | Attendance | | | Centers | Courses | Courses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Information | Hrs. | Wks. | Plan. | Act. | Day | High | Low | School | Full Time | Part Time |
| Adult Basic Ed. | 384 | 13 | 85 | 154 | 52 | 71 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Prevocational Train. | 384 | 13 | 43 | 52 | 30 | 53 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Vocational Training | 384 | 13 | 55 | 80 | 35 | 45 | 23 | 5 | 6 | 0 |

Program Service (continued)

| Participants | No. | Grade Completed | Grade Attained | Stipend ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stipends Received | 250 | | | $53,225.00 |
| # Seasonal Farm Workers | 120 | 4.2 | 4.8 | |
| # Migrant Workers | 130 | 4.2 | 4.8 | |
| Literate - English | 250 | | | |
| Literate - Spanish | 248 | | | |
| GED Completed | 29 | | | |
| Male | 155 | | | |
| Female | 95 | | | |



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Project Abstract - Title III-B

Program Title: Migrant Education

Program Account: 87 - 89

Sponsor: American GI Forum & LULAC

Operating Agency: SER (Jobs for Progress, Inc. of Corpus Christi, Texas)

Purpose:

To devise and utilize special methods of reaching and motivating Mexican-American migrants to participate in, and make more effective use of, existing manpower programs and other related services.

To assist public and private manpower agencies to more effectively reach and service the Spanish-speaking population of the Southwest.

To show that social and culture expertise can be combined with the community support of the major Mexican-American organizations LULAC, American GI Forum, in the development and operation of Community-Based Manpower Development Programs.

Beneficiaries:

The program has been designed for migrants and farmworkers who have been deprived of an educational opportunity. Efforts are made to compensate the overlooked or neglected educational opportunities surrounding the migrants and farmworkers because of their unskilled, under-education, and their need to upgrade their employment. All trainees, receiving allowance are migrants or seasonal farmworkers who

are older than the normal school age and unemployed at the time of entry into the program. Only those individuals who have the potential to gain economic self-sufficiency should receive training with stipend. Only one member of any household may receive a basic allowance at one time. Other members of the same household may participate in the program but may not receive an allowance. Training allowances may be provided to:

A. Head of households-may be female unless there are no adult males in household.

B. An adult child of household if potentially able to benefit from training.

Level of allowances are at the rate of $32.00 maximum per week. Augments for dependents are $2.00 per dependent up to six dependents providing that person has been a household member for the preceding twelve months. Earned $600 during those twelve months and has assumed a primary responsibility for this support.

Scope and Methodology:

Special programs were designed to meet their needs in:

1. Education
2. Pre-Vocational
3. Vocational Training
4. Job Placement
5. Referral Service
6. Job Orientation

Education is given first priority and is used as the base to continue on other priorities. The educational phase of the program is designed to meet the need of the trainee.

On the job training is done by institutions serving the community. Trainees are placed to train for specific apprenticeship.

Job placements are made for participants who have completed vocational training.

Administration and Organization:

Making technical assistance and guidance readily available to local Operation SER Programs is the primary responsibility of the SER Regional Office. This responsibility is discharged through an established organizational structure. The Regional Office while implementing uniform procedures continue to put great stress on potential of local programs to be flexible and to devise and maintain new programs and relationships that will expand or enhance their services to their community.

Base of Operation:

Migrant Education and Vocational Programs are operated in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Evaluation of Project:

A comprehensive evaluation of all the programs is undertaken by the Research and Evaluation Department. Three general areas of each program are given a special emphasis. First, the Regional Office looks for areas that are administratively and functionally weak. Second, past performance is evaluated. Third, future goals are examined with a view toward realistic accomplishments and improved services.

Staff:

The project was initially staffed by eleven employees.

Funding:

Project funding was for five (5) months at a cost of $107,057.00.



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| PA #87 PROGRAM MIGRANT ADMINISTRATION | | PA #89 MIGRANT EDUCATION & REHABILITATION | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STAFF BUDGET 5 mo. | | STAFF BUDGET 5 mo. | |
| Project Director | 4,565 | Counselor | 3,575 |
| Bookkeeper | 2,000 | Head Teacher | 3,575 |
| Secretary | 2,000 | 3 Teachers | 9,000 |
| | 8,565 | 3 Teacher Aides | 5,250 |
| | | | 21,400 |
| ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES | | ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES | |
| Personnel | 8,565 | Personnel | 21,400 |
| Fringe Benefits | 860 | Fringe Benefits | 2,853 |
| Consultant | 1,350 | Consultant | -0- |
| Travel | 1,052 | Travel | 6,129 |
| Space Cost | 638 | Space Cost | 1,838 |
| Consumable Supplies | 262 | Consumable Supplies | 750 |
| Rental of Equipment | 280 | Rental of Equipment | 10,000 |
| Other Costs | 1,030 | Other Costs | 50,050 |
| Total Cost | 14,037 | Total Cost | 93,020 |
| Total Non-Fed. Share | -0- | Non Fed. Share | -0- |
| Total Fed. Share | 14,037 | Total Fed. Share | 93,020 |

COMBINED STAFF BUDGET P/A #87, P/A #89 - 5 mo.

| | |
|---|---|
| **STAFF BUDGET** | |
| Project Director | 4,565 |
| Bookkeeper | 2,000 |
| Secretary | 2,000 |
| Counselor | 3,575 |
| Head Teacher | 3,575 |
| 3 Teachers | 9,000 |
| 3 Teacher Aides | 5,250 |
| | 29,965 |
| **ITEMIZED BUDGET** | |
| Personnel | 29,965 |
| Fringe Benefits | 3,713 |
| Consultant | 1,350 |
| Travel | 7,181 |
| Space Cost | 2,476 |
| Consumable Supplies | 1,012 |
| Rental of Equipment | 10,280 |
| Other Costs | 51,080 |
| Total Cost | 107,057 |
| Non-Fed. Share | -0- |
| Fed. Share | 107,057 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Upgraded (Total Participants) | 214 |
| 1. Number of Placements | 104 |
| 2. Number transferred to other projects | 3 |
| 3. Number placed in MDTA Training | 13 |
| A. Number terminating training and placed | 8 |
| B. Number still training | 5 |
| 4. Number placed in apprentice type training | 31 |
| A. Number terminating training and placed | 19 |
| B. Number of jobs pending | 8 |
| C. Number still training | 2 |
| 5. Number placed in Vocational Training | 27 |
| A. Number terminating training and placed | 12 |
| B. Number of jobs pending | 4 |
| C. Number still training | 11 |
| 6. GED terminated | 36 |

Project Abstract - Title III-B

Program Title: Migrant Education & Rehabilitation

Program Account: No.: 87 - 89 - 93

Sponsor: The Greater San Antonio Federation of Neighborhood Councils, Inc.

Project Policy Board: Bexar County Migrant Farm Workers Association, Inc.

Delegate Agency: Of Economic Opportunity Development Corporation of San Antonio & Bexar County (CAA)

Purpose:

1. To provide community development technical assistance to concentrated migrant and seasonal farm worker residential areas.
2. To provide family supportive services.
3. To provide outreach contract referral and follow-up service for pre-vocational and vocational training, adult education (academic) (citizenship) driver's education and home economic training and employment.
4. To develop and provide direct services of employment and adult education and vocational training opportunities.
5. To provide literacy/pre-vocational training program and on-the-job training for sixty-five head of household stipend program participants or their designees.
6. Services provided:

| Services | Participants |
|---|---|
| Pre-Voc. Training (Individual) | 65 |
| Voc. Training (Individual) | 75 |

Services provided: (Continued)

| Services | Participants |
|---|---|
| Employment (Individual) | 300 |
| Loans (Emergency - Credit Union) | |
| Home Improvement (Families) | 75 |
| Food Stamps/Emergency Food (Families) | 600 |
| Clothing/Financial (Families) | 400 |
| Medical Services (Individual) | 5,000 |
| Welfare/Financial Asst. (Families) | 125 |
| Adult Basic Education (Academic - Referral Basis) (Individual) | 100 |
| Legal Aid & Social Security (Individual) | 100 |
| Adult Basic Education (Citizenship, Driver's Education) (Individual) | 100 |
| Home Economic Training (Individual) | 100 |
| Total | 7,040 |

Beneficiaries:

Recipients of this program are all migrants and seasonal farm workers residing in Bexar County. Under the stipend Vocational and Pre-Vocational Program sixty-five migrant head of household or designees benefited.

Scope and Methodology:

1. Established two (2) Multi-Purpose Migrant Service Centers with full service capabilities and two (2) Satellite Migrant Centers that will provide the outreach and services through a process of direct action and referral services.

2. Provide employment opportunity to qualified migrant and seasonal farm workers is the project on a first priority basis.
3. Provide pre-vocational training to sixty-five head-of-household through a sixteen (16) week course which will prepare them for employment of further vocational training.
4. Provide employment opportunities to 300 persons and vocational training to 75 persons through the development of these resources by the migrant education staff of the project.
5. Through the four Migrant Service Centers, migrant residential areas will be given assistance in community development projects by the staff assigned.

Resident Participation:

Residents of the migrant areas serve on the Board of the sponsoring body. Migrant personnel will help recruit its recipients. Employment preference will be given to migrants in the designated area.

Administration and Organization:

The Bexar County Migrant Farm Workers Association, Inc., an affiliate of the Greater San Antonio Federal of Neighborhood Council is the policy-making group through a Board of Directors for all migrant project matters. The project is administered through a central administrative and operations staff.

Base of Operations:

A central staff headquartered in the extreme southwest side with two centers in the southern sector and two in the western sector are in operation.

Time Table:

1. Staff - Two weeks orientation and training plus weekly one-hour in-service training sessions.
2. Pre-Vocational Training - Sixty-five stipend program participants scheduled 45 trainees during the first six months and 20 the second six-month period.

Evaluation of Project:

Overall evaluation of the project will be made semi-annually by a team composed of CAA, Federation and Migrant Association Board member and Washington Migrant Division field representative.

Staff:

The Project was initially staffed by 22 employees.

Funding:

Project funding will be for six months.



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| P/A #87 Migrant Program Administration | | P/A #89 Migrant Education | | P/A #93 Migrant Service Center | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Budget) Staff | | (Budget) Staff | | (Budget) Staff | |
| Prog. Dir. | 4,800 | Ed. Specialist | 4,200 | Center Coordinator | 7,800 |
| Com. Dev. Spec. | 4,200 | Employment Spec. | 3,250 | Com. Dev. Aide | 11,700 |
| Bookkeeper | 3,000 | Voc. Instructor | 3,250 | Total | 19,500 |
| Secretary | 5,200 | Instructor Aide | 2,100 | Expenditures - 6 mo. | |
| Total | 17,200 | Clerk/Typist | 2,100 | Personnel | 19,500 |
| Expenditures - 6/mo. | | Total | 14,900 | Fringe Benefits | 1,950 |
| Personnel | 17,200 | Expenditures - 6/mo. | | Consultant | -0- |
| Fringe Benefits | 1,720 | Personnel | 14,900 | Travel | 1,260 |
| Consultant | 1,000 | Fringe Benefits | 1,490 | Space Cost | 3,600 |
| Travel | 560 | Consultant | -0- | Consumable Supply | 475 |
| Space Cost | 1,875 | Travel | 240 | Rental of Equip. | 800 |
| Consumable Supply | 825 | Space Cost | 1,200 | Other Cost | 300 |
| Rental of Equip. | -0- | Consumable Supply | 650 | Total Fed. Cost | 27,885 |
| Other Cost | 1,464 | Rental of Equip. | 499 | Non-Fed. Cost | -0- |
| Total Fed. Cost | 24,644 | Other Cost | 26,392 | Fed. Grant | 27,885 |
| Non-Fed. Cost | -0- | Total Fed. Cost | $45,371 | | |
| Fed. Grant | 24,644 | Non-Fed. Cost | -0- | | |
| | | Fed. Grant | $45,371 | | |

Combined -- Detailed Budget of Total Expenditures

| | |
|---|---|
| **Staff Budget** | |
| Program Director | 4,800 |
| Community Development Specialist | 4,200 |
| Bookkeeper | 3,000 |
| Secretary | 5,200 |
| Education Specialist | 4,200 |
| Employment Specialist | 3,250 |
| Vocational Instructor | 3,250 |
| Instructor Aide | 2,100 |
| Center Coordinator | 7,800 |
| Community Development Aide | 11,700 |
| Clerk Typist | 2,100 |
| Total | 51,600 |
| **Detailed Budget** | |
| Personnel | 51,600 |
| Fringe Benefits | 5,160 |
| Consultant | 1,000 |
| Travel | 2,060 |
| Space Cost | 6,675 |
| Consumable Supplies | 1,950 |
| Rental of Equipment | 1,299 |
| Other Cost | 28,156 |
| Total Federal Cost | 97,900 |
| Non-Federal Share | -0- |
| Federal Grant | $ 97,900 |

Project Abstract - Title III-B

Program Title: Migrant Day Care

Program Account: 90

Operating Agency: Lynn County Community Development Committee, Inc.

Purpose:

This is a preschool educational program to prepare the four and five year old child for entrance into the regular school system.

Beneficiaries:

The child must be a member of a farmworker family who have, during the one year preceding the enrollment:

A. Earned at least fifty percent of their income as agricultural employees.

B. Been employed only on a seasonal basis and not by one employer for the entire calendar year.

C. Have income below the poverty level according to OEO guidelines.

Scope and Methodology:

The Day Care Program operates twelve hours per day, on a five day weekly schedule. Three teachers manage three classes containing twenty enrollees. The children are served breakfast, lunch and a snack.

Resident Participation:

Eight migrant parents serve on a twelve-member Advisory Board.

Administration and Organization:

The project staff is responsible for all project administration and organization activities.

Base of Operation:

This Migrant Day Care Project is located in Tahoka, Texas and serves the County of Lynn.

Evaluation of Project:

Evaluation of this project is held by the Washington Migrant Division and the State Department of Public Welfare.

Funding:

Funding period is twelve months.

STAFF BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Teachers (2) | $ 5,040 |
| Teacher Aides (2) | 3,240 |
| Bookkeeper/Secretary | 4,080 |
| Cook | 3,840 |
| Driver | 768 |
| Total Personnel Cost | $ 16,968 |

ITEMIZED BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel | $ 16,968 |
| Fringe Benefits | 1,357 |
| Consultant | -0- |
| Travel | 1,080 |
| Space Cost | 6,300 |
| Consumable Supplies | 720 |
| Rental of Equipment | -0- |
| Other Costs | 28,800 |
| Total Federal Cost | $ 55,225 |
| Non-Federal Cost | -0- |
| Federal Grant | $ 55,225 |

Project Abstract - Title III-B

Program Title: Adult Migrant Education

Program Account: 94

Operating Agency: Manpower, Education and Training, Inc. - Beaumont, Texas

Purpose:

The program purpose is to upgrade the migrants and seasonal farmworkers educatio nal level so that they can move into better jobs. This flexible Adult Education Program is designed to meet the particular education deficiency of each individual trainee and thus bring his educational level up to a point that will make him employable. The program will seek out GED's for their preparation for training for better jobs.

Beneficiaries:

Criteria for selection is as follows:

1. Adult seasonal farmworkers
2. One-half of income derived from seasonal farm work
3. Poverty family income level as established by OEO
4. Persons in family who can best aid the family in raising above the poverty level
5. Between the ages of 20 and 55
6. Desire and ability to benefit from the program

Scope and Methodology:

The program will recruit 140 trainees, approximately 80 males and 60 females. Preference will be given to those

males and females that are heads of household with children in the home, for their need is greatest.

The program proposes to offer a full-time program (5 days a week, 7 hours a day) of education and pre-vocational skill training which will enable 140 low-income, seasonal farm-workers to obtain higher income and regular employment or progress to more advanced training. It will seek to encourage all participants to continue bettering their education and skill training after the conclusion of their training.

A weekly allowance is proposed for all the trainees. The basic weekly allowance will be $34.00, plus $3.00 per week for each dependent up to a maximum training allowance of $50.00 per week. These allowances are a necessity in order not to place a burden on the participants. The participants' educational and pre-vocational endeavors would be seriously and significantly reduced if casual employment were necessary for the support of the household dependents.

Four hours of basic education will be scheduled four days a week and three hours on the fifth day for the entire thirty-one week length of the program, providing a total of 589 hours. An additional total of 150 hours of general education is designed to round-out the area of instruction.

The first two hours of each day will be devoted to reading, writing, spelling, vocabulary, speech and grammar. Mathematical instruction of one hour per day will be tailored to

fit the need of the adult: measurements, weights, blueprints, taxes, interest, budgets, and one hour a day will be devoted to social studies or natural science so that the trainee's education may be more compressive and thorough.

The fifth hour will be devoted to the social development which includes: personal health and hygiene, rights and responsibilities of citizenship, work orientation and racial integration. Other instruction will include: coperatives, credit unions, financial institutions, and current events.

Trainees who have raised their educational and skill levels and broaden their occupational pattern of employment will be provided twelve (12) hours a week of construction provocational instruction. Training will be held two hours a day, four days a week, and four hours one day of the week, and geared to the capabilities of the trainees and oriented to the job needs of the area served. Ten selections of provocational instruction will be given in seven occupational clusters:

1. Nurse's Aides
2. Electronics
3. Wood Products
4. Retailing
5. Welding
6. Motors
7. Operations

Resident Participation:

Policy Board:

One-third membership of the Policy Board is composed of current or past participants in the training program. Its function is associated with policy and control.

Central Advisory Councils:

Its function is to alert the Center Director to the needs of the participants and opportunities for improving program services. This Council also assists the Center Director in mobilizing the resources of the community. Each Center Advisory Council has five members, two trainees and three private citizens.

Project Advisory Councils:

This body is composed of two trainees from each of the four centers and one community representative for each of the project. This Project Advisory Committee may advise the Project Director to make changes in operation and help structurethe program, offer guidance and support and assure that the staff adhere to the ideas, format and guidelines of the proposal.

Administration and Organization:

A personnel Committee composed of the Project Director, Administrative Specialist, and other staff members shall screen applications for top administrative positions and the Board will then interview and hire from among those persons recommended by the Personnel Committee. The Project Director is responsible for recruitment and preliminary screening of all other staff. After selecting applicants, he shall present names to the Board for approval.

Base of Operation:

The program target area covers the following areas:

Beaumont; Diboll; Liberty, Texas

Jennings, Louisiana

Evaluation of Project:

The entire structure and program plan of the project will be evaluated at the end of Phase I (3-31-70) by the Project Director, Administrative Specialist, and the Program Board of Directors.

Funding:

Funding of project is twelve (12) months.

Expenditures:

Staff

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Director | $ 9,900 |
| Administrative Specialist | 4,800 |
| Job Developer & Adm. Asst. | 4,500 |
| Job Developer | 8,250 |
| Job Developer & Community Relations | 8,400 |
| Prevocation & Housing Coordinator | 8,400 |
| Mobility Coordinator & Center Director | 8,400 |
| Center Director | 9,720 |
| Center Director | 8,700 |
| Center Director | 8,400 |
| Communitive Skills Instructor | 8,280 |
| Communitive Skills Instructor | 7,860 |
| Communitive Skills Instructor | 7,080 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Communitive Skills Instructor | | 5,250 |
| Communitive Skills Instructor | | 5,731 |
| Communitive Skills Instructor | | 4,025 |
| Communitive Skills Instructor (3) | | 11,700 |
| Vocational Instructor (6) | | 12,186 |
| Vocational Instructor (4) | | 5,958 |
| Recruiter Teacher Aides (5) | | 24,000 |
| Project Secretary | | 4,800 |
| Center Secretaries (4) | | 15,600 |
| Secretary/Clerk (1) | | 1,950 |
| Total Personnel Cost | | $ 193,896 |
| Itemized Budget | | |
| Personnel | | 193,896 |
| Fringe Benefits | | 13,144 |
| Consultant | | 10,200 |
| Travel | | 25,300 |
| Space Cost | | 10,300 |
| Consumable Supplies | | 7,600 |
| Rental Lease | | 3,000 |
| Other Costs | | 142,560 |
| Total Cost | | $ 406,000 |
| Non-Federal Share | | -0- |
| Federal Grant | | $ 406,000 |
| Planned Participants | | |
| Rural Manpower Development | 540 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Stipend Education | 540 |
| Non-Stipend | 200 |
| Total Program Act. Participants | 1,280 |

Project History:

For the past three years this project has conducted Manpower Training Programs for migrants and seasonal farmworkers in east Texas and western Louisiana. In this span of time this project has opened its doors to all persons who qualified, including illiterates. Yet, 76% of the total participants were placed on jobs the first year of the program, 65% the second year and 73% the third year. These jobs have doubled and tripled incomes of participants in the past.

In the first year of the program 30 GED's were obtained from a total of 143, thirty-nine in the second year, and forty GED's in the third year among 275 persons served.

Project Abstract - Title III-B

Program Title: Family Planning

Program Account: 47

Operating Agency: Planned Parenthood of America, Inc.

Purpose:

This program account will deal with the following problems:

1. The instruction of a Family Planning Referral form for migratory farmworkers in all Family Planning Service Centers in 26 counties of South Texas, these being those which the highest percentage of mid-continent stream migrants reside.
2. The initiation of minimum of 1,000 referrals from this 26 county South Texas area during the first twelve months of the program.

The objective of the program is to expand the provision of, through the use of a standardized referral form, continuity of Family Planning Services to migratory farmworkers as they travel from home base to work areas in over forty states and back to their home base.

Beneficiaries:

Recipients of the program must be migratory farmworkers within OEO poverty guidelines. Advice and assistance on a variety of family planning methods and techniques will be given only if the individual has voluntarily requested such medical supervision or supplies.

Scope and Methodology:

This will be accomplished as follows:

1. All six South Texas Planned Parenthood Centers now have active educational and recruitment programs, including the use of neighborhood aides. These existing programs will be augmented by increasing the emphasis upon services to migrants, plus the provision of educational materials supplied by this project.
2. All Family Planning Service Centers in the entire 26 county-area (Planned Parenthood, OEO, Migrant Health, Health Department, Hospital, etc.) will be provided educational materials and assistance in community education and patient recruitment.

A. The following steps will be taken:

(1) To enlist the participation in the Referral Program and the use of the referral forms in Family Planning Service Centers in 20 additional South Texas counties-those Counties being selected as having the largest number of resident migratory farmworkers.

This enlistment process will include:

a. Orientation of Service Center personnel

b. The provision of referral forms at no cost to the Service Center

c. The provision of return assistance and consultation

(2) To provide patient-level Family Planning literature to all South Texas centers participating in the project.

B. The following number of referrals will be made from the 26 county-area:

1. 6 months - 400
2. 9 months - 657-750
3. 12 months - 1,000

C. An evaluation of the usefulness of the Directory of Family Planned Services to Migrants in the United States, as follows:

(1) Evaluation form devised and sent to all centers listed - 3 months

(2) Replies returned to the Migrant Project Coordinator - 6 months

(3) Evaluation of the replies - 9 months

D. At the end of nine months of the project--a personal follow-up and study of 50% of those women who were referred and whose forms were returned marked, "unable to locate."

E. At the end of 6 months--personal visit will be made to 8-10 out-of-Texas Family Planning Service Centers where the largest number of referrals are being made.

F. At the conclusion of the ninth month of the project and evaluation of the effort to date, together with recommendations for additional or alternate program needs.

Resident Participation:

Husbands of migrants receiving Family Planning Services and who are being referred are always urged to be involved in the counseling and service. Education is directed to both the husband and the wife. Representative of the poor and those to be served by the project have a voice in the operation and evaluation of the program. Seventeen or 57% of the Advisory Council are the migrants representing the poor.

Administration and Organization:

Project Administration, Southwest Region, Planned Parenthood-World Population based in Austin, Texas will administer the project. Project Director will report to the Director Family Planning Program, Office of Health Affairs in Washington.

Base of Operation:

Project headquarters is located in Austin,Texas and will operate in the following 26 county areas:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Val Verde | 10. LaSalle | 19. Kleberg |
| 2. Kinney | 11. McMullen | 20. Zapata |
| 3. Uvalde | 12. Duval | 21. Jim Hogg |
| 4. Bexar | 13. Webb | 22. Brooks |
| 5. Jim Wells | 14. Live Oak | 23. Starr |
| 6. Maverick | 15. Bee | 24. Hidalgo |
| 7. Zavala | 16. Refugio | 25. Willacy |
| 8. Dimmit | 17. San Patricio | 26. Cameron |
| 9. Frio | 18. Nueces | |

Evaluation of Project:

Evaluation of project will be based on the usefulness of the Directory of Family Planning Service to Migrants in the United States and the project's efforts.

Funding:

Funding will be for thirteen months.

STAFF BUDGET

| | Total | Federal | Non-Fed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Migrant Officer | 16,000 | 16,000 | |
| Project Assistant (2) | 16,000 | 16,000 | |
| Secretary | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| Secretary (Statistical) | 5,000 | -0- | 5,000 |
| Bookkeeper | 1,260 | 1,260 | |
| Total Personnel Cost | $ 43,260 | ($38,260) | $5,000 |

ITEMIZED BUDGET

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel | $ 43,260 | ($38,260) | $5,000 |
| Fringe Benefits | 3,460 | 3,060 | 400 |
| Consultant | 4,400 | 4,400 | -0- |
| Travel | 19,000 | 19,000 | -0- |
| Space | 3,000 | 3,000 | -0- |
| Consumable Supplies | 11,175 | 11,175 | -0- |
| Equipment | 4,410 | 4,410 | -0- |
| Other Costs | 31,093 | 31,093 | -0- |
| Total Cost | $119,798 | $114,398 | $5,400 |

Project Abstract: Title III-B

Program Title: High School Equivalency Program

Program Account: 88

Operating Agency: The University of Texas at El Paso

Grantee: (Same as Operating Agency)

Purpose:

The purpose of this educational program is to give H-E-P students an educational program, vocational training and job placements. The program provides:

1. Small class sizes, of approximately ten, with an upper limit of seventeen.
2. Access to physical education, student union, library facilities, and other school activities available to students of the University.
3. Pre-school training and counseling.
4. Adequate tutorial services as required on an individual and small group basis.

Beneficiaries:

Final certification and acceptance of the H-E-P students are to be made by the grantee. In making the selection, the following criteria shall be followed:

1. At the beginning of training, the student shall be between the ages of 17 and 22.
2. The applicant must have dropped out of school prior to graduation from high school.

3. The marital status of the student must be single.

4. Students shall be legal residents of the U.S.A.

5. All students must be farmworkers or members of farmworker families who have, during the one year preceding the commencement of this program:

   A. Earned at least fifty percent of their total income as agricultural employees;

   B. Been employed only on a seasonal basis and not by one employer for the entire calendar year;

   C. Have incomes below the poverty level.

Scope and Methodology:

Stipends:

Stipends of ten ($10) dollars in cash will be paid once a week, plus room and board for H-E-P students enrolled in this program.

Class Attendance:

Students are attending at least 30 hours of class or individualzed instruction per week.

Occupational Training:

No occupational training is to be undertaken for occupations which pay less than $1.60 an hour - Federal minimum wage. Preference shall be given those which require a high school diploma.

Planned for Follow-up Services for H-E-P Students:

Follow-up services for both groups attaining the GED to

be continued in college or employment programs, and those not attaining the GED for skill training and/or job placement.

Resident Participation:

Policy Advisory Committee is composed of at least one-third migrant or seasonal enrollees of this program who have been selected by the Migrant Council.

The above mentioned Migrant Council is composed entirely of migrant or seasonal farmworkers enrolled in this program who shall be selected from and by the enrollees themselves. They shall advise on total operation of the program and shall, among other things, select and send representatives to the Policy Advisory Committee.

Administration and Organization:

Project staff is responsible for administration and organization. The positions of part-time counselors and tutors can be filled by full time students and/or University faculty.

Base of Operation:

Base of operation is the University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas.

Evaluation of Project:

Evaluation of program will be made by the Washington Migrant Division.

Funding:

The funding period is for twelve months.

STAFF BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Director | $ 12,000 |
| Teachers (3) | 21,600 |
| Vocational Counselor | 5,000 |
| Head Resident Counselor | 5,400 |
| Assistant Resident Counselors (2) | 10,000 |
| Assistant Counselors (2) | 4,600 |
| Head Tutor (Reading Specialist) | 2,300 |
| Secretaries (2) | 9,000 |
| Tutors (2) | 4,320 |
| Clerk Typist | 900 |
| Total Personnel Cost | $ 75,120 |

ITEMIZED BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel | $ 75,120 |
| Fringe Benefits | 3,605 |
| Consultant | 2,700 |
| Travel | 6,400 |
| Consumable Supplies | 4,000 |
| Other Costs | 138,663 |
| Net Total Cost | $ 230,488 |
| Carry-over assigned | -3,000 |
| Total Cost | $ 227,488 |
| Non-Federal Share | -0- |
| Federal Grant | $ 227,488 |

Project Abstract - Title III-B

Program Title: Migrant Education

Adult Migrant and Vocational Program

Program Account: 89

Sponsor: Program operated by CAA

Operating Agency: Associated City-County Economic Development Corp. of Hidalgo County

Purpose:

The program purpose is to help migrant and/or seasonal farm workers by academic education and vocational training in order to achieve the following. Beneficiaries have an option in choice of programs.

1. Increase their knowledge of basic academic skills.
2. To assist adults in recognizing their rights and responsibilities as citizens in political, social and economic events.
3. To assist the adult in recognizing his personal strengths and weaknesses and their relationship to occupational, social, and family problems.
4. Develop the adult's ability to use hand tools, power tools, etc.

Beneficiaries:

Program participants must be a resident of Hidalgo County. He or she must be the head of a household between the ages of 21 and 45. The unemployed participant must be under the poverty level as set by OEO Washington, D. C. He must have

50% of his past annual income derived through farm work as a migrant or a seasonal farmworker.

Scope and Methodology:

Teaching methods and techniques of special design have been implemented both in the academic as well as in the vocational center allowing each adult to progress at his own rate of speed.

The ultimate goal of this migrant program is to make an attempt to get migrants out of the migrant stream--through job placement, vocational and academic training, and/or on-the-job training.

There were three academic centers and two vocational centers with a total capacity of 330 students.

| Location | Capacity | Enrollment |
|---|---|---|
| Penitas Center | 50 | 32 |
| Weslaco Center | 100 | 84 |
| Edinburg Center | 50 | 40 |
| Vocational Center | 65 | 44 |
| Vocational Center | 65 | 52 |
| Total | 330 | 252 |

Resident Participation:

Resident participants are represented in the Student Council Body, Project Advisory Board and Screening Committee.

Administration and Organization:

The project has three committees which provide input and monitor the AME operation.

1. The Migrant Committee is an appointment by the CAA Chairman of the Board. It provides input from businessmen and offers advice on project problems.
2. The Housing Committee provides input and advice for the Vocational and Housing Program.
3. The Screening Committee screens all AME applicants.

Base of Operation:

AME and Vocational programs are carried out in Penitas; Weslaco, and Edinburg, Texas.

Evaluation of Project:

Overall evaluation of the project is the responsibility of the CAA and the funding source agency.

Funding:

Funding of project was for seven months expenditures:

STAFF:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adm. Director | $ 7,000 |
| Academic Dir. | 4,900 |
| Voc. Coordinator | 4,900 |
| Eco. Dev. Coord. | 4,900 |
| Asst. Counselors (3) | 12,600 |
| Counselor | 4,900 |
| Voc. Instructors (15) | 63,000 |
| Head Instructors (4) | 16,800 |
| Instructors (14) | 49,000 |
| Instructor Aides (8) | 16,800 |
| Adm. Sec. | 2,625 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sec. Rec. Bookkeeper | 17,500 |
| Sec. Bookkeeper | 2,100 |
| Custodians (2) | 4,200 |
| Toolmen (2) | 5,600 |
| Housing Coord. (2) | 9,800 |
| Total Personnel | 226,625 |
| ITEMIZED BUDGET | |
| Personnel | 226,625 |
| Fringe Benefits | 22,623 |
| Consultant | 5,700 |
| Travel | 7,900 |
| Space Cost | 14,000 |
| Consumable Supplies | 8,400 |
| Rental of Equipment | 8,000 |
| Other Costs | 549,800 |
| Total Federal Cost | 843,087 |
| Non-Federal Cost | -0- |
| Federal Grant | 843,087 |

Program Achievements:

1. Increased from 150 to 330 trainees
2. From three centers to five centers
3. From $457,000 to $1.1 million account
4. From twenty-one to fifty-eight staff
5. From $10,000+ to $250,000+ inventory
6. From 47 placements to 175+
7. From one in-service workshop to ten.
8. Vocational Program implemented: two
9. Housing projects completed: nine

Project Abstract: Title III-B

Program Title: High School Equivalency Program

Program Account: 88

Operating Agency: The University of Houston, Houston, Texas

Grantee: (Same as Operating Agency)

Purpose:

The purpose of this educational program is to give H-E-P students an educational program, vocational training and job placements. The program provides:

1. Small class sizes, of approximately ten, with an upper limit of seventeen.
2. Access to physical education, student union, library facilities, and other school activities available to students of the University.
3. Pre-school training and counseling.
4. Adequate tutorial services as required on an individual and small group basis.

Beneficiaries:

Final certification and acceptance of the H-E-P students are to be made by the grantee. In making the selection, the following criteria shall be followed:

1. At the beginning of training, the student shall be between the ages of 17 and 22.
2. The applicant must have dropped out of school prior to graduation from high school.
3. The marital status of the student must be single.

4. Students shall be legal residents of the U.S.A.

5. All students must be farmworkers or members of farmworker families who have, during the one year preceding the commencement of this program:

   A. Earned at least fifty percent of their total income as agricultural employees;

   B. Been employed only on a seasonal basis and not by one employer for the entire calendar year;

   C. Have incomes below the poverty level.

Scope and Methodology:

Stipends:

Stipends of ten ($10) dollars in cash will be paid once a week, plus room and board for H-E-P students enrolled in this program.

Class Attendance:

Students are attending at least 30 hours of class or individualized instruction per week.

Occupational Training:

No occupational training is to be undertaken for occupations which pay less than $1.60 an hour -- Federal minimum wage. Preference shall be given those which require a high school diploma.

Planned for Follow-up Services for H E P Students:

Follow-up services for both groups attaining the GED to be continued in college or employment programs, and those not attaining the GED for skill training and/or placement.

Resident Participation:

Policy Advisory Committee is composed of at least one-third migrant or seasonal enrollees of this program who have been selected by the Migrant Council.

The above mentioned Migrant Council is composed entirely of migrant or seasonal farmworkers enrolled in this program who shall be selected from and by the enrollees themselves. They shall advise on total operation of the program and shall, among other things, select and send representatives to the Policy Advisory Committee.

Administration and Organization:

Project staff is responsible for administration and organization. The positions of counselors and tutors can be filled by full time students and/or University faculty.

Base of Operation:

Base of operation is the University of Houston in Houston, Tex.

Evaluation of Project:

Evaluation of program will be made by the Washington Migrant Division.

Funding:

The funding period is for twelve months.

STAFF BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Director | $ 14,500 |
| Associate Director | 13,000 |
| Coordinator of Curriculum | 10,800 |
| Instructors (4) | 35,200 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Graduate Tutor Counselors (6) | 9,600 |
| Research Counselors (2) | 13,200 |
| Secretary | 5,100 |
| Total Personnel Cost | $ 101,400 |

ITEMIZED BUDGET

| | |
|---|---|
| Personnel | $ 101,400 |
| Fringe Benefits | 5,670 |
| Consultant | -0- |
| Travel | 7,500 |
| Space Cost | 63,900 |
| Consumable Supplies | 4,620 |
| Rental of Equipment | -0- |
| Other Costs | 52,244 |
| Total Federal Cost | $ 235,334 |
| Non-Federal Share | -0- |
| Federal Grant | $ 235,334 |

State Department of Public Welfare

SERVICES TO MIGRANT RECIPIENT INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR FAMILIES:
This Department is not responsible for the administration of any programs to migrants per se. They are, however, eligible for one or more of the four public assistance programs (Old Age Assistance, Aid to Blind, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled) and Medical Assistance if they meet the same eligibility requirements as any other resident of the State. We do not attempt to tabulate the number of migrants receiving assistance as they are simply tabulated along with all other eligible recipients. They, of course, are eligible and do participate in the food services (commodities and food coupons). They likewise are eligible for special food assistance programs for mothers and young children if they reside in counties where these special programs are offered. The majority of our counties with large Mexican-American populations do offer this special food and medical service.

The largest role of this Department in relation to migrants is referral made by the field staff to the various special programs available to migrants through our several State departments as well as any local programs that may be available. This, as you would know, would include day care facilities particularly for working mothers, the licensing of such facilities for babies born out of wedlock, and the many other social services.

The Social Rehabilitation Services Program Regulation 31-1 of January 10, 1969 related to Title IV-A, Social Security Act: Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children is the springboard from which our Department is justified to give thirty-day emergency services to migrant recipient individuals and their families.

In the San Antonio region, in working with migrant applicants, all eligibility requirements of our Department are adhered to. If migrants have worked more than six months, their income is pro-rated. If they qualify for financial assistance and/or social services, they are able to use the Medicaid coverage for medical expenses, food stamps and commodities.

If they do not qualify for our financial services, we make sound referrals to existing local resources "Migrant Clinic", Health Department, employment services, and special school services for children (extended classes, tutoring, reduced lunches).

Our regular social services are given to migrant families who receive assistance service workers who have noted considerable progress with clients' financial management, better utilization of commodities, more economical grocery shopping. Training and/or employment referrals of the youths and adults of our families have been to Neighborhood Youth Corps, Concentrated Employment Development, and Texas Employment Commission.

In Nueces County, Jobs for Progress is the agency with which our staff cooperates in getting benefits for our families. Jobs for Progress received a Federal grant for services and programs for

migrants. They have seventy slots for educational and vocational training.

In the Valley counties migrant families known to our Department staff are assisted in taking full advantage of child care centers, adult education classes, health services, special classes for migrant children, legal services, emergency food -- health services, and employment.

Our Social Service staff deliver the full gamut of services to migrant families, if they are needed and requested: protective services to children, child care services (family and group day care, foster family care, adoption, institutional care, home aide and in-home day care services related to Work Incentive Program families), services to strengthen family life (educational, improve homemaking, money management, enhance child development and family relationships), information about family planning and help in utilizing family planning resources, services to unmarried parents and to reduce births out-of-wedlock (currently pregnant unmarried mothers, unmarried mothers of children under age two, youths living under conditions conducive to births out-of-wedlock), to plan for job training and employment, to families with illnesses and handicaps we assist in identifying needs and resources, and the utilization of Title XIX medical benefits or community services, we extend our social services to parents and children with behavior and relationship problems (delinquent children and those in danger of delinquency, disputed custody of children), cooperating services to other agencies in relation to intra-agency Out-of-

Territory inquiries, licensing of child-caring and child placing agencies and facilities.

In most instances, our field staff mainly works cooperatively with local, State and National organizations and agencies: Office of Economic Opportunity; the Texas Education Agency Migrant and Pre-School Programs,the Labor Department (Texas Employment Commission) in relation to migrant crews and workers in local and county offices, and with the Texas State Department of Health which conducts maternal and infant clinics in the highly concentrated migratory worker areas, and gives whatever preventive type of health services that are needed by the migrant families as a whole.

At the present time it is our judgment that the Department should not attempt to operate programs specifically for migrants, but that they should receive the same consideration as any other eligible person for any of our programs. The strengthening of these programs such as more realistic grants, extension of medical services, training, etc. would of course benefit this group of Texans.

## Texas Department of Public Safety

At the initial meeting of the task force dealing with needs of migrant laborers in Texas each agency represented was asked to submit a report or program inventory. The detail described for this report would not apply to the Texas Department of Public Safety. We are charged with protecting lives and property and maintaining order in the society. Our law enforcement effort and related record keeping is tailored to the needs of all the people rather than to individual groups.

Most Department of Public Safety resources and personnel are used to make the highways safer which would of course benefit the migrant agricultural worker indirectly. Some of our activities that would more directly affect the migrant agricultural worker and/or Spanish speaking persons in general are:

1. All Department of Public Safety Patrolmen have been trained in and have received copies of the new act regulating transportation of migrant agricultural workers. (V.C.S. 911g)
2. Driver licensing stations throughout the State have the road rules and road signs test in Spanish as well as English.
3. The Department of Public Safety in cooperation with local officials frequently conduct bilingual schools to teach interested people the traffic laws and safe


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driving procedures and assist them in qualifying for a license to drive a motor vehicle.

4. As a pilot project and with the aid of federal funding, four driver examination stations have been automated. These offices are located in Dallas, Houston, Austin and El Paso. One or more of the testing machines in each location has audio as well as video capabilities for testing of persons who understand only the Spanish language.

5. The Texas Driver Handbook has been recently validated and updated by Psychological Research Services Incorporated. With the advice and assistance of the Good Neighbor Commission, this revised handbook is being translated and the Spanish version will soon be ready for state-wide distribution.

6. A representative of our Department has been assigned to attend the State-wide Migrant Health Conference sponsored by the State Department of Health. His attendance should better acquaint the Department of Public Safety with the Migrant Health problem and help us determine any need for Department of Public Safety assistance in this important area.

Our continued cooperation in these areas of mutual concern is assured.

Texas conference of churches
Telephone 512 / 478-7491, 2704 Rio Grande #9, Austin, Texas 78705

October 20, 1970

Mr. Conley Kemper
Good Neighbor Commission
Sam Houston Building
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Mr. Kemper,

As you requested by telephone this morning, I am enclosing copies of three reports which may be of assistance to you in compiling your migrant ministry information. The first is the original proposal for the Texas Conference of Churches' Valley Service Project as approved by our Board of Directors in June, 1969. The other two reports were written by the Rev. Robert S. Flores, TCC's associate director with responsibility for the Valley Service Project. One is a brief report to our Board of Directors on June 8, 1970 and the other is a progress report covering the period November 15, 1969 to September 30, 1970.

I have notified Father Flores that his name was given to you tentatively to serve on your Advisory Committee and that he will be receiving information from you relative to the initial meeting of your Advisory Committee to be held November 20.

As I believe I told you, Mr. Cates will return to the office approximately November 16, and this matter will receive his attention at that time. If we may furnish additional information or be of further assistance in any way in the meantime, please let us know.

Cordially,

Gail Hill

Mrs. Gail Hill
Secretary to Roy J. Cates

/g

Enclosures

cc: The Rev. Robert S. Flores



REV. JOHN L. MORKOVSKY, Roman Catholic, President • BISHOP NORRIS S. CURRY, Christian Methodist Episcopal, Vice-President • MRS. JACK H. WADE, d Methodist, Vice-President • MRS. D. M. POUNDSTONE, Roman Catholic, Recording Secretary • REV. DR. MONROE VIVION, United Methodist, Treasurer . CATES, Disciples of Christ, Executive Director

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Texas conference of churches
Telephone 512 / 478-7491, 2704 Rio Grande #9, Austin, Texas 78705

June 8, 1970

To: Board of Directors

From: Fr. Robert S. Flores, o.f.m.
Director, Valley Service Project

A. Administrative

The office of the Valley Service Project is finally located at 309 North Cage Street, Pharr, Texas. The office has more space and we were able to rent it for the same amount as we were paying for the one room office in Edinburg.

Just last week we had it painted and it is somewhat more presentable than it was before. We do not have all the furniture we need in order to make it comfortable for those who come in to visit us. We hope that we can get some funds for furnishing and decorating the office according to our means as well as to the customs of the Valley.

We have two staff persons: Miss Yolanda Candelaria, my secretary, and Mr. Cirilo (Lilo) Aguirre, community organizer and coordinator. We have a very definite need for the assistant that I would like to have in the office especially during the times of my absences, and they are many.

B. Three Principles of the Study Committee Report

In accordance with the three "Basic Principles" that we are to follow in our Project for the Lower Rio Grande Valley, we have contacted many of the pastors of the different denominations and are working very closely with some to strengthen and/or support their on-going efforts to alleviate the problems as they now exist. Personally, I have joined and attended the meetings of two ministerial alliances and have been most graciously received and welcomed.

Each group that has approached our office for help or guidance has received it as requested, unless we perceived it to be contrary to our guidelines and/or principles. Individuals have received



OST REV. JOHN L. MORKOVSKY, Roman Catholic, President • BISHOP NORRIS S. CURRY, Christian Methodist Episcopal, Vice-President • MRS. JACK H. WADE nited Methodist, Vice-President • MRS. D. M. POUNDSTONE, Roman Catholic, Recording Secretary • REV. DR. MONROE VIVION, United Methodist, Treasurer OY J. CATES, Disciples of Christ, Executive Director

financial help depending upon the emergency of the case and the balance in our Texas Relief Fund. We do not and will not give cash. Preferably, we would like for the individuals to approach the existing agencies. If there is any possibility of financial help from the existing agencies, we ourselves help clear the red tape and only send them on when we know that they will not be sent from one office to the other as so often happens.

Most of the bills that have been paid out have been for doctors' visits, drugs, food and clothing.

We have refused help or assistance to no group that we have come in contact with and we hope to continue this.

As to our third principle, we have brought the existing groups of Mexican-American organizations together once and intend to continue these meetings. We have met with representatives of the farmers and with the organizers of the union. We have also participated in meetings where the two have been brought together and have found that the meetings have been most beneficial and rewarding to both sides as well as for the ministers and priests present. Things are beginning to happen that before would have been considered impossible.

C. Projects

1. VISTA CV's (community volunteers)

After much anguish and confusion, the VISTA program is in operation. Leo Kramer, Inc. (LKI) has hired a trainer for Hidalgo County, and we have employed two supervisors who really fill the need. They are all in the process of retraining and are working with the poor in the community daily. Within ten days we should have a meaningful project and program with long range goals that can effect change.

2. Economic Development

The Amigos Unidos Federal Credit Union now eight months in existence has approximately 1,000 members and with membership fees ($.25) and shares ($5.00/share) have some $12,000. All except $200 are out in loans. The Church of the Brethren in its Funds for the Americas have funded them @ $2,500; the Diocese of Brownsville, $2,000; OEO Local CAP Agency through the Federal Credit Union Bureau has funded @$29,500 for a "Workers in the In-Migrant Stream Program" (40 trainees to follow the migrants during the seasonal work months); other funds are pending.

All these funds have been sent for administrative purposes and the need is still great. They can use some shares for loaning purposes.

La Tienda Campesina needs a vitalization process. They need $6,200 for a store-manager-coordinator salary. The store is of great help to the people and can use a lot of publicity.

3. Housing

The OEO Housing Project is virtually at a stand-still because no monies are available to make loans for the low-income families that want to have their home either repaired or rebuilt. Our million dollar fund and grant committee will be able to help this need once their work starts. However, between now and then, the workers are virtually at a stand-still. The percentage of inadequate housing is very high.

4. Education

Colegio Jacinto Trevino is in the development stages. They are presently transacting with the Oblate Fathers for some land in Mission, Texas.

Mr. Cates and I attended the closed session meetings with the Oblates. It was an educational process in itself. They can use our help and support in this Mexican-American Studies endeavor. I am a member of the Board of Trustees.

5. Meetings

The meetings that Blake mentioned are the ones that Bishop Medeiros started at the request of Monsignor O'Roarck in the Diocese of Brownsville, asking TCC to participate. The Methodist ministers after a visit by IFCO saw the farmers and workers coming together and they saw how beneficial it was and Goodenough, I think it was, said that for the first time farmers and workers could get together. If we continue these meetings it would be beneficial to all involved. There has also been an event by the Lutherans in the Valley---all three branches. Events right now are just beginning. It is something that we are beginning to see in the Valley that has been very difficult up to now. We are very encouraged to see this progress and by what's going on. We hope with the support of the Conference and the judicatories involved we will be able to make more progress and effect the change that we want.

Progress Report
November 15, 1969 - September 30, 1970
VALLEY SERVICE PROJECT
Texas Conference of Churches

Prepared September 30, 1970 by the Rev. Robert S. Flores, O.F.M., Associate Director, Texas Conference of Churches.

General. The Church of the Brethren, the Episcopal Church (through its Inter-Cultural Mission Program) and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brownsville (through extenion volunteers) have contributed volunteer programs in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The Church of the Brethren has a standing offer for one volunteer to work out of the TCC Valley Service Project office. We hope to afford ourselves this volunteer after sufficient consultation.

The Inter-Cultural Program of the Episcopal Church sent three volunteers to work in the McAllen and San Benito areas. The Rev. Gene Jennings, the Rev. Robert Soper and I directed James Alcorn in the McAllen project. It was truly beneficial and a learning experience to work with these Episcopal priests; the seminarian volunteer is setting up a meaningful program for this project. The original request came from the Episcopal Diocese of West Texas to me; the cooperation and coordination is certainly where we can work together in our program and projects.

The Extension Volunteers under the sponsorship of the Diocese of Brownsville requested assistance of me to give the training, truly ecumenical, and to coordinate the endeavor. This office will continue to help the Extension Volunteers if and when the need arises and the request is made.

PADRES has requested me to contact pastors and ministers of Spanish speaking background, so as to expand this Mexican-American priest and ecumenical organization. Several denominations are already in consultation with PADRES, in order that we might form a truly Mexican-American clergy and church organization.

Special Statewide Meeting. The Texas Conference of Churches through the Consultative Committee of the Valley Service Project, convened June 3, 1970 a meetingof statewide member and non-member judicatory heads, and professional and governmental organizations that have jurisdiction and/or work in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The meeting was a significant one not only because of the professional stature of the individuals present but also because the concern and dedication of these individuals was evident as they became more aware of

of the many problems and difficulties in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Each person present expressed a sincere desire to be of help in the solving of these problems. We do hope that, after careful consideration, we will be able to re-convene this same group for strategic solutions to some of these problems.

Church Women United and Church Groups. I have addressed the groups of Church Women United in Brownsville, Waco, Texas City and Arlington. Church Women United members have been very cooperative in their support of the Valley Service Project.

Also, I have been invited to a meeting of the Methodist Church Women of the District of McAllen and, also, the pastors of the same district. The Luteran Church in America has also invited me to participate in training seminars of pastors and lay leaders.

As long as these invitations continue to come, I will make every effort to comply with any request and to communicate to the different denominations in an outside the Texas Conference of Churches. This will be done with the continued assistance and support received from the TCC Executive Direct, the Valley Service Project Consultative Committee and from the TCC Board of Directors and staff.

VISTA and Community Organization. The VISTA program in Hidago County under the sponsorship of the TCC has been progressing positively and is well on its way to coordinating with the community-at-large. The major portion of the VISTA's time goes to community organization where no local organizations exist; where there is an existing community organization, the VISTAs refer to the existing group.

Secondly, VISTAs make referrals to governmental and other offices when certain needs arise. They help eliminate much of the red tape involved in getting help and speed the process of assistance to the poor. Some difficulty did arise at first in coordinating the referrals; however, through the training sessions and explanation to the individuals involved, correct information was disseminated and understanding now prevails.

Sixteen VISTAs are presently in the program.

Our TCC staff assistant, Mr. Cirilo Aguirre, has been organizing five different areas: Colonia Las Milpas, Colonia Evans, Hidalgo Park, Ballard Addition--Weslaco and Expressay Heights--Weslaco. Mr. Aguirre has been working mainly in the areas of housing improvement, provision of water supply and sewage and referrals to existing services. Lilo does very good work and has helped tremendously in the coordinating of the VISTA program.

The Mexican American Political Association and Asociacion de Mujeres Unidas in their presentation at our first annual Assembly of Representatives requested the TCC to support their community organizations and assist in every way possible. There are no professional community organizers in Starr County; thus, the poor there have to make attempts at community organizations. While we cannot be of financial assistance to these organizations in their initial status of development, we could perhaps find a community organizer who would help in the Starr County area.

Advisory Committee to the Valley Service Project. The local community organizations of the Valley requested of the Consultative Committee of the VSP that they have a direct input into the direction and operation of the VISTA project we sponsor in Hidalgo County. After much discussion between the Consultative Committee, TCC Executive Director and me, it was agreed to set up an Advisory Committee to the whole VSP, not just for VISTA.

The composition and duties of the Advisory Committee are now being worked out and will, hopefully, be in operation near the beginning of 1971. The Consultative Committee has agreed that the composition of the Board should be two-thirds representatives of the poor and one-third representatives of the TCC member denominations having churches in the Rio Grande Valley. We hope to have representation from throughout the four county area. All other details will be worked out in the near future.

Housing. As a Board member of the Hidalgo County OEO-CAP Agency and serving on the housing committee, I have been working for improvement of housing. The CAP in its Housing Program has a tri-purpose project. First, they train students in the field of electricity, masonary, plumbing, painting and carpentry. Second, the trainees get an opprtunity to build directly and remodel homes of low income families. Third, the CAP Agency places the graduate trainees into existing construction agencies. These teams during the second phase of their training get an opportunity to assist low income families to build, remodel or get a completely new home for the cost of materials only. The trainees do the work at no charge.

The basic problem at this time is finding sufficient loans at low percentage rates for the low income families to remodel or to have a new home built. We hope that the TCC Loan and Grant Fund Program will find, when operable, it possible to place $250,000 as a rotating loan fund for this housing project. There are some existing credit agencies in the Rio Grande Valley and we have been instrumental in helping some families acquire loans; however, they are secured at existing (high) rates.

A film has been produced with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Howard C. Blake, former General Pastor of the South Texas Presbytery, Presbyterian, U.S. It is hoped this film may be instrumental in "telling the story" and obtaining the funds needed for the Revolving Loan Fund.

Amigos Unidos Federal Credit Union. The Amigos Unidos Federal Credit Union is an organization composed mainly of low income families who want to help themselves financially, both in loans they can make to each other and in savings. Membership is over 1,100 members at 25¢ membership fee and $5 a share. Many are only 25¢ members because they cannot afford to take from their salaries and save. Their money has to go to the bare necessities of living, e.g. food, clothing, rent, transportation to and from work (if they have a job), etc.

The Amigos Unidos Federal Credit Union has some assistance from the local CAP agency and is a member of the Federal Credit Union Association.

As a cooperative, the Union prefers to accept shares. It has constant supervision from National and State Credit Union Associations and has proven that it is possible for low income families to delve into economic development. It seeks all professional help available.

The Union board hopes that the TCC will select it as the agency to administer the rotating loan fund in the Valley, in order that both the Credit Union and low income families seeking loans for housing can be helped.

Colonias Del Valle. Colonias del Valle has been operating a food co-op as an extension of their organization. As a food co-op, they are endeavoring to develop a sound, self-help program through the Tienda Campesina to help themselves buy foods at lower costs. Colonias del Valle Tienda Campesina has requested that we assist them in acquiring a Butcher-Manager.

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. The United Farm Workers Committee operates a Service Center, including a clinic for low income families in need of health care.

Dr. Ramiro Casso, a qualified and accredited physician, helps the clinic two hours a day, three days a week. The clinic facilities are at a bare minimum and most of the medicine in the dispensary is donated. Sister Sharon Staton, RN, works in the clinic as a full time nurse. They are eager to accept any and all types of assistance, e.g. funds for medicine, sample medicine, volunteer doctors, nurses and/or aides.

Other health facilities throughout the Rio Grande Valley are being developed in Cameron and Willacy Counties in connection with Organizaciones Unidas on Health, Brownsville Diocese Catholic Charities, County Medical Societies, local doctors and local churches. A proposal is before HEW at the presentime to establish a comprehensive Health Center for Cameron and Willacy counties.

Cooperatives Institutes. The National Catholic Rural Life Conference, through the Diocese of Brownsville, requested that the TCC co-sponsor cooperative institutes for farmers and farm workers in South Texas.

Many lengthy meetings have been held with the small family farmers. The family farmers felt that this was the first time that the TCC has taken time to listen to their problems and to help them find the solution to them. The farmers institute will be held the middle of November 1970 and, if preparations are a guide, the institute should be a very profitable and good one.

The farm workers will have theirs immediately following the farmers institute. We hope that adequate preparations will bring their institute to a par with the farmers institute.

The TCC's staff looks forward to these institutes with the feeling that they will produce a better understanding of the existing problems in the Valley.

Student Loans. Pan American College in its endeavor to help low income students get in or through college has several sources for student loans for low income students. However, the existing student loan organizations are not sufficient to the needs of the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

The Newman Center at Pan American College presently is spearheading work for an Ecumenical Association Campus Ministry in connection with the Methodist Wesley Center, the Episcopal Campus Ministry and the Christian Church Campus Ministry. The TCC has been approached for assistance and financial support for student loans that can be made available to low income students.

Jacinto Trevino Learning Center. A group of young Mexican-Americans in the Lower Rio Grande Valley has organized under the banner of education, seeking a Mexican-American Studies and Learning Center. They have secured some financial support and accreditation from governmental and private agencies.

They requested the Oblate Fathers to lease La Lomita property in Mission, in order that their center might be established there. The Oblates recently in Provincial Consultation meeting refused to lease the property to this incorporated group.

The training center, according to the training contract, should begin its courses the latter part of October. They are now seeking another location. They have approached me for support and as a member of the Board of Trustees, I feel obliged to give my assistance and support. The development and progress of the work of these students is definitely constructive and positive. If given a chance, perhaps they can show that as leaders of tomorrow they can prepare positively today. We must cede that right of self-determination to them and give them as much support and assistance as possible.

**Board of Missions of The United Methodist Church**

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVANCE

535 BANDERA ROAD
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78228
TELEPHONE: 433-1291
AREA CODE 512

EDUCATION AND CULTIVATION

October 2, 1970

Mrs. James Day
614 Gresham Street
Brookshire, Texas 77423

Dear Mrs. Day:

I received a letter yesterday from Reverend W. Hooper Haygood of Houston, Texas, asking me to write you concerning the work of the United Methodist Church among Mexican-Americans in Texas. This is a big order, but I share with you some information about our total ministry.

The Rio Grande Conference which covers all of Texas and New Mexico is the only Spanish-speaking annual conference of our church in this country. It includes approximately 120 congregations and nearly 18,000 full members. The main thrust of our Spanish-speaking ministry is through this conference and these local churches which are all Spanish-speaking. Services are conducted in Spanish with Spanish Bibles, hymnals, and books of liturgy. A number of these local churches have organized weekday kindergarten programs to help preschool children prepare through language study as well as normal kindergarten experiences for public school. Many of these local churches have community-wide programs they are sponsoring including adult education, AA units, recreation, etc.

In addition, the United Methodist Church operates 82 community centers throughout the United States, with 12 of these in Texas. These centers in Texas are largely located in Latin American neighborhoods and include a multitude of programs aimed at meeting personal and social needs. For example, dental and outpatient services, planned parenthood and prenantal care, senior citizens classes, adult education, English as a second language, kindergarten, organized and team sports, etc. One of the largest is here in San Antonio with a $300,000 plant in one of the poorest sections of the city.

Also, the United Methodist Church has several secondary schools which minister mainly to Mexican-Americans. For example, Lydia Patterson Institute in El Paso has a student body of nearly 900 with a plant valued at $1\frac{1}{2}$ million--all raised with mission gifts from churches in our eight-state jurisdiction. In Laredo, we have Holding Institute which is also a secondary school with an enrollment of nearly 200.

Our church is involved in urban programs in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, as well as other cities which include a ministry to Mexican-Americans. We cooperate with the Texas Conference of Churches in various programs in the Lower Valley as well as migrant Work. I believe a letter to this organization would bring you additional information as to these ecumenical programs which we are a part of.

The National Division of the United Methodist Board of Missions (475 Riverside Drive) includes a Unit on Special Ministries. This section gives national direction to all our Spanish ministries throughout the country, as well as work among American Indians, Orientals, Cubans, etc. Dr. Harry S. Komuro (above address) is executive secretary of this unit.

Finally, I believe I would recommend your writing to Reverend Roy Barton, Program Director of the Rio Grande Conference, 535 Bandera Road, San Antonio, Texas 78228, if you would like additional information. He is a Mexican-American himself and the chief executive officer of this annual conference.

Reverend Haygood also suggested I make suggestions to you as to what the State of Texas should be doing to aid Mexican-Americans. One program I have been vitally interested in has been State-supported public kindergarten. I have felt for the past several years our State needs this program perhaps more than any other state in the country because of the vast numbers of Mexican-American children in our State who do not know enough English to adjust to first grade in our public schools. I believe this program is now being instituted, and I am grateful for it.

I am enclosing some printed materials about our work for your information. My job is mainly attempting to raise additional funds (Advance Specials) for our mission work including work among Mexican-Americans. We appreciate your interest, and I hope you will write me if I can be of further help.

WAC/ess

cc. Rev. Haygood

Enclosures

Very sincerely yours,

William A. Sheyne
Regional Director
Of The Advance

111 TORCIDO DR.—P. O. BOX 6885

TELEPHONE: TAYLOR 4-5387

CATHEDRAL HOUSE
EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF WEST TEXAS
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78209

31 October 1970

Mr. Conley C. Kemper
Box E
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Mr. Kemper:

Thank you for your letter concerning the ministry of the Diocese of West Texas among the migrants, particularly in South Texas and the Rio Grande Valley. We have been doing this kind of work on a cooperative basis for nearly twenty years and are a part of the Valley Ministry of the Texas Conference of Churches, part of which is strongly supported by a contribution from the United Thank Offering of the National Episcopal Church. Our congregations in the Valley have been cooperating through the Valley Ministry and, in addition to this, we have a Mexican-American congregation, St. Paul's Church in Brownsville, which ministers to a large number of migrants and their families both through school, supplementary feeding programs and religious services. We also have an extensive program at the Good Samaritan Center in San Antonio, Texas, which ministers to the needs almost entirely of Mexican-Americans, many of them migrants, at Santa Fe Episcopal Church in San Antonio, where a less extensive but similar ministry is carried on and at St. Martin's Church in Corpus Christi where we have an intercultural church, school and program which are available to migrant workers.

I hope this adequately answers your questions and if not, please ask any other things which you may wish to know.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Gosnell

The Rt.Rev. Harold C. Gosnell, D.D.
Bishop of West Texas

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BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Rio Grande Council

NATIONAL MIGRANT PROGRAM:

Bringing Scouting to the sons of Texas migrant farm workers is one more expression by the National Council in its constant effort to bring true meaning to the theme; "Scouting is for all boys".

For a number of years boys who migrate north with their families to work in agriculture have been excluded from Boy Scouting, its training and its fellowship. Many felt that because they were away from home for five or six months each year they could not be Scouts. Others who attend special migrant schools thought that due to their extended school day there was not time for Scouting. Still others did not affiliate because there were no Scout units near where they lived and besides they could not afford what they believed to be a middle-class and expensive program.

It can now be said that this situation has all been changed. In 1968 the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, established a research project of three years duration, called the National Migrant Program, to study the needs of migrant youth and develop a program of Scouting that would relate to the boy's personal needs, his culture and his available time. This local Texas program is a part of the much broader national program for disadvantaged youth known as the Inner-City Rural Program.

The target area selected for Scouting's pilot program was the Lower Rio Grande Valley, a migrant home base area with a high concentration of migrant families. The first year of the project was devoted to program study and development. It was found that in order to serve the migrant people it was necessary to develop certain methods and techniques to overcome barriers and obstacles that had been identified through surveys, interviews and questionnaires.

Nine major barriers, all inter-related to some degree, that prevent migrant boys from joining Scouting can be pin-pointed as the following:

1) Communications barriers
2) Financial barriers
3) Leadership barriers
4) Mobility barrier
5) Parental barrier
6) Prejudice and attitude barrier
7) Weak program barrier
8) Fear barriers
9) Scout professionals attitude barriers

Although listed last, 9) was the first barrier that had to be confronted before anything else could be done. Of all of the adults talked to during the study stage of this program, the least enthused about bringing Scouting to the migrant boys was the Scout professional and Scout volunteer group. Their attitude was that this had been tried before without much success, it would require too much involvement, there are too many obstacles

to overcome, that these people have too many urgent day-to-day problems to be bothered with Scouting, etc. To an extent there was reason for pessimism as previous attempts to serve migrant boys had met with modest to zero success and the weakness seemed to lie in the approach to the multiple problems. Fortunately for the project, the National Council took a more positive attitude and agreed to fund the three-year experiment in the amount of $25,000/year and a proposal was prepared.

It was immediately apparent that communication (actually, the lack of it) was much more important than had at first been surmised; not only with the boys but more especially with their parents. Bilingual personnel joined the staff, all introductory and explanatory literature was printed in Spanish as well as English and steering meetings were held in both languages. It would appear that this bilingual approach did more than anything else to instill confidence in the target group; that the program "was here to stay" and that the staff was "going to see it through".

In the course of study and research it was found that Scouting in the Lower Valley was serving less than 1% of the available Scout age migrant boys, 9% of the available Mexican-American boys (other than migrants) and 12% of the available "Anglo" fellows of Scouting age. During this study the migrant youth were, in most cases identified for the project by migrant educators and administrators of migrant schools. The staff of the project owes a debt of gratitude to this group for their cooperation. It was now, after the first year of research and technical development that a concerted effort began to recruit leadership, for troop

units and push membership drives.

The first and immediate result of this effort was the realization that most migrant people had but a passing acquaintance with Scouting and did not understand its aims or purpose. Information programs had to be developed and presented at least 30 days before any unit organization was attempted in a selected community. This included bilingual printed material on what Scouting is, parent meetings at schools, neighborhood and home visits by the director and selected volunteers. Also used were Scouting displays, posters in schools and churches and Scout shows were put on in migrant neighborhoods. The people were honestly informed of the cost of Scouting and the benefits the boys could derive from it.

Knowing that all migrant families are home oriented it was decided to use the community approach to set up troops and units. A task force was named for preliminary program development then unit "organizers" were selected for each community and their first job was to take a count of available boys so as to tailor the troop to the potential need. Here again the schools came into play sending notes home to parents, posting notices, loaning facilities and pointing out to the organizers the boys who seemed to have leadership ability. It should be mentioned also, that the project staff borrowed heavily from other neighborhoods for bilingual Scout leaders, many of them coming from "Anglo" units. What is being witnessed is the development of a "campaign" along new lines that the National Council had never used before as these circumstances and conditions (along with the barriers and

obstacles) had never been encountered in any other area. The efficacy of this approach is proven by the results during 1969-1970. By the time the spring migration of 1970 rolled around there were over 800 migrant boys registered in the Rio Grande Council among Cubs, Scouts and Explorers when the year previous there had been only 50. Now we find the percentages of available boys being served has also increased dramatically to: 15% available migrant boys, 11% available Mexican-American boys and 14% for the "Anglo" boys.

This National Migrant Program will terminate in July 1971 but the local Rio Grande Council will continue the work with migrant families started by the project and will expand their services to other disadvantaged people using the knowledge gained from the project for guidance. The local Council is adding a new staff member, Director of Special Projects, who will train and work closely with the present District Scout executives and will further extend the program to other areas in the Rio Grande Valley. This entire program being youth oriented, specifically designed for migrant kids and having for its purpose, "To motivate boys to acquire useful skills and to develop and improve their character, citizenship participation and personal fitness", must surely be recognized and appreciated as a very worthy endeavor in a very needy area.

Planned Parenthood-World Population

Southwest Region

HISTORY AND PLANS OF WORK WITH MIGRANTS:

In 1916 Margaret Sanger, the birth control pioneer, founded Planned Parenthood Federation of America out of the conviction that family planning is a basic human right which should be implemented by universally accessible services. The organization she founded has become today the major center of a rapidly burgeoning movement helping to bring voluntary family planning assistance to millions of couples throughout the world.

Planned Parenthood-World Population (the name adopted by the Federation in 1961) has grown in 54 years from a single clinic organized in a Brooklyn slum to a nationwide network of 181 affiliates operating 620 clinics in 39 states and the District of Columbia. It is the United States member and major source of support of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which helps national family planning organizations and committees in more than 100 countries around the world.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America's purpose is to "provide leadership for the universal acceptance of family planning as an essential element of responsible parenthood, stable family life and social harmony through" --

education for family planning for the total community

the provision of the necessary services

the promotion of research in the field of human reproduction, and

the study of the social and economic consequences of different rates of population growth

Up until 1964 the programs to carry out this purpose were all administered from Planned Parenthood Federation of America's headquarters in New York. The need, the demand and growth saw the establishment of seven regional offices and regions set up basically as those of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Western Region Field Office of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America came first, financed largely by a special foundation grant for expansion of education and services; soon thereafter with a special grant, the Southwest Region Office to serve Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas was established, financed 50% by a special foundation grant given for the purpose to help provide family planning services to the migrants who were home based in Texas.

At that time in Texas, the only sources of family planning services were through eleven (11) affiliates --

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|---|---|
| El Paso | Beaumont |
| San Angelo | Houston |
| Dallas | San Antonio |
| Fort Worth | Corpus Christi |
| Waco | Robstown |
| Austin | |

or by physicians in their private practice; this latter source being for all practical purposes out of the reach of the migrant.

Alan Bloebaum, who for the 17 years prior to 1964 had been Health Education Specialist for the Division of Maternal and Child Health Texas State Department of Health, with the last several years being spent working with the Texas Migrant Health Project, was asked to head the Southwest Region Office of Planned Parenthood-World Population.

It follows then that top priority with the newly-established Southwest Region Office was the expansion of the number of affiliates, with special emphasis in the areas in which the migrants lived. This need was pinpointed almost the first day of operation of the new region office with a letter from a Planned Parenthood affiliate in Indiana. The migrants who were home-based in Texas were receiving family planning services in some of the areas to which they migrated, but how could they have continuity of service when they returned home? Where could they be referred to in their Texas home-base? So began the first attempts to set up a referral system. The first migrant referred was returning home to Laredo, Texas -- there were no Planned Parenthood affiliate services nor other sources of service available aside from possibly a few private physicians in that area, dramatically pointing up the need for accessible family planning services in the migrant's home territory. The first target was the area where the largest number of migrants lived, and that was Hidalgo County. A Planned Parenthood affiliate began operation that year in Mission and served 63 patients. This Planned Parenthood operation has grown with the assistance of OEO Funding to a county-wide operation serving more than 8,000

patients. Next came the establishment of Planned Parenthood affiliates in Crystal City, Lubbock, Cameron County, Amarillo, Val Verde County -- all except Lubbock, reciving OEO funding. Foundation grants were secured to establish Planned Parenthood affiliates in Maverick County and Webb County. Now in 1970 there is a fairly adequate network of facilities for family planning services for the migrants in their home bases.

But another need was for continuity of service for the migrant. During the year of 1964-1969, Planned Parenthood had the services of a highly skilled person, Robert Browning, who operating under special grants, was working in the East Coast Migrant Stream to establish a referral system to provide continuity of health services for the migrant. This project developed a highly successful referral form, index of sources of services, and some procedures. In the Southwest Region we needed an index of possible sources of family planning services for the migrant in all the areas in which he lived, traveled and worked seasonally. To supply this need, one of the best friends of the migrant, Mrs. Hattie Louise Browning, of Dallas, assisted the Region Office with funds to develop such a directory of available family planning services for the migrant. 743 counties in the United States were surveyed -- these were the counties to which at least 100 migratory workers went. A directory of "Family Planning Services Available to Migratory Farm Workers in the Mid-Continent Streams" was published in 1969, and in 1970 an updated and expanded version "Family Planning Services Available to Migratory Farm Workers in the United States" was prepared. Each

directory was distributed in January of the respective years to some 5,000 agencies serving the migrant - all Planned Parenthood Centers, health departments, welfare departments, hospitals, etc. in the 743 counties.

At the same time, a limited referral project was instituted in six counties of South Texas (Cameron, Hidalgo, Zavala, Maverick, Nueces and Bexar) using the referral form developed by Robert Browning in the East Coast Migrant Project, the directory of available services developed by the Southwest Region Office and the facilities and cooperation of the Planned Parenthood affiliates in these counties.

With the urgent need to expand this referral program, the Southwest Region Office developed a proposal and went to OEO in Washington, D.C. to request funds. The objectives of this program: To expand the provision of, through the use of a standardized referral form, continuity of family planning services to migratory farm workers as they travel from home-base to work-areas in over forty states and back to their home bases, the six counties would be expanded to 26:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bee | Live Oak |
| Bexar | McMullen |
| Brooks | Maverick |
| Cameron | Nueces |
| Dimmit | Refugio |
| Duval | San Patricio |
| Frio | Starr |
| Hidalgo | Uvalde |
| Jim Hogg | Val Verde |
| Jim Wells | Webb |
| Kinney | Willacy |
| Kleberg | Zavala |
| LaSalle | Zapata |

One of the goals of the first year would be to initiate a minimum of 1,000 referrals from the county area involving all sources of family planning services within these counties, such as Planned Parenthood affiliates, health departments, OEO family planning projects, hospitals, medical school, etc., the beginning year of the program to serve 3.0% of the estimated number of migrant women who need and want these services. The project has been funded for a year, September 1, 1970 - August 31, 1971, by O.E.O. a staff employed and work started.

What do we hope and plan to do? To continue the expansion of accessible services in areas in which the migrants live and travel and work through establishment of Planned Parenthood affiliates (where needed and indicated), to serve as a catalyst for expansion and inclusion of services by public health, migrant health projects, hospitals, etc.; to work for the expansion of existing services in family planning; to expand the referral services from the 26 counties of South Texas to all 743 counties and to serve 100% of the migrants who need and watn family planning services.

United States Department of Agriculture

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Home Administration is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and has many responsibilities in the field of supervised credit. The Administration loans some 1.5 billion dollars each year, the Texas share of which amounts to 125 million annually. This financial assistance is authorized by Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 and its subsequent amendments.

Farm labor housing loans are made by the Farmers Home Administration with the basic objective to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing and related facilities for domestic farm labor. Domestic farm labor is defined as meaning persons who receive a substantial portion of their income as laborers on farms in the United States and either (1) are citizens of the United States or (2) reside in the United States after being legally admitted for permanent residence, and may include the families of such persons.

These loans are made only to applicants who are unable to finance the housing either with their own resources or with credit obtained from private or cooperative sources. Direct loans may be made to private nonprofit corporations or cooperatives. Insured loans may be made to individual farm owners, trusts, associations, partnerships, cooperatives and corporate agencies of state and local government.

Applicants must be able to incur the obligations of the loan, give adequate security, and have sufficient income for repayment. They must also have the ability and the intention of maintaining and

operating the housing for the purpose for which the loan is made. Loans and grants may be used to build, improve, buy or repair farm labor housing including facilities for kitchens, dining halls, and appropriate health and recreational facilities. Also loans and grants may be used to develop water, sewage disposal, heat and light systems that might be needed for the housing or other related facilities.

Housing financed with a direct loan or an insured loan will permit no discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin when determining occupancy eligibility. Housing that involves a grant and which domestic farm laborers will occupy must have the rental charges approved by the Administration and must be within the renter's ability to pay. This is a cardinal point in the study of all applications. If the proposal cannot furnish satisfactory housing accommodations at a satisfactory rental cost to the worker then it is not approved.

To bring into better focus the effect the Farmers Home Administration's activities have on the state of Texas we should examine the 125 million annual investment made here. $25 million is loaned to farmers, ranchers, and rural residents to build to improve homes and housing (this includes small towns up to 5,500). Another $25 million is loaned to rural communities and small towns for water and sewer systems, recreational areas and for water and sewer comprehensive planning. Thus it is seen that 40% of the total investment goes directly to help people and communities in the rural sector.

It is fitting that mention should herewith be made of three sizable loans that have been made in recent years which result in direct benefit to the migrant as well as the local farm workers:

1) Castro County Agricultural Housing Association loan, Dimmitt, Texas, was approved August 19, 1966, in the total amount of $957,380, and consists of 192 units with stoves and utilities furnished and which currently rent for from $12.50 to $15 per week.

2) Cypress City Agricultural Housing Association loan, Sabinal, Texas, was approved January 30, 1969, in the total amount of $356,780, and consists of 38 individual units and one dormitory which provides space for 16 people. These units have stoves and refrigerators furnished and utilities paid and rent for from $10 to $15 per week.

3) Hale County Agricultural Housing Association loan, Plainview, Texas, was approved November 1, 1969, in the total amount of $1,077,770, and consists of 128 units. These apartments with stoves and refrigerators furnished and utilities paid will be rented for approximately $15 per week.

In all of these cases the proposals were made through the initiative of interested local citizens who formed a nonprofit association. As such, each was given a substantial part of the total cost of the project as a grant - in one case equal to 50% - and the remaining loan portion was written for 33 years at 5% interest. Applications for loans should be made through the Administration's county office serving the area where the housing is to be provided;

there are 144 county office units in the state. Thus the loans are applied for, made, processed and serviced through the county offices subject to regional office approval.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

We believe that the present State laws and regulations could be strengthened by providing enforcement provisions for such agencies as the State Health Department to the extent that unsafe, unsanitary housing would have to be improved or taken off the rental market.

JACS-Joint Action In Community Service, Inc.

JACS MIGRANT PROJECT

JACS-Joint Action in Community Service, Inc., was formed in 1967 by leaders of national Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish associations to aid returning job corpsmen to make the transition from poverty to skilled work. The professional staff of JACS, which is small, now relies on 10,000 volunteers to give personal support to returning job corpsmen and relocated ex-migrants and/or seasonal farm workers. The Board of JACS now also includes representatives from labor and elected government officials.

In July, 1969, JACS was funded by the OEO Migrant Division to provide:

Technical assistant to OEO training centers in order to make migrant job training as relevant as possible to local manpower needs

A "Job Bank" resource to offer migrant trainees realistic choices of steady employment

Relocation assistance to ex-migrants whose best choice is to move to where the job is located

Training and coordinated guidance of local volunteers to offer migrants community support and acceptance.

JACS volunteers, as they have done with returning corpsmen, were to give assistance in such areas as on-the-job adjustment, housing and utility services, advice on transportation to jobs, information

about community resources, adult education programs, shopping assistance, church and civic groups, advice on banking and budgeting, legal services, and recreational and cultural opportunities. Early in the JACS attempt to carry out its objectives, JACS and Migrant Division became aware of the fact that if migrant trainees in Title III-B projects were ever to consider relocation, the curriculum would have to be the beginning point. As a result, in December, 1969, the JACS migrant staff began to do staff training, not only in job development and job counseling, but also in job orientation and relocation. Although many jobs were developed in the urban areas of Texas, the retention rate for ex-migrants placed in these jobs has been very low. The basic problem, besides that of making the transition from a rural to an urban environment, has been the total lack of funds for relocation expense. The result has been that the male head of household has had to go to the city alone until he has saved enough money to relocate his family. In most cases, homesickness has driven the man back home before he has saved enough money to bring his family to the city. Job development in the migrant's home area has not been a problem in the Corpus Christi area, but wage levels have posed some problems in Bexar County, and the problem of job development and placement in the border areas is accentuated by the green carders and the twin factory concept. JACS was able in some cases to utilize such things as the NABS program to create jobs in the border area for migrant trainees.

With the six month refunding of JACS Migrant Project in July, 1970,

the responsibilities of JACS were described by Frank Carlucci, OEO Assistant Director for Operations, as follows:

1) Training conferences dealing with job development and job counseling for Title III-B grantees in direct on-site assistance were to continue in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas.

2) Jobs Bank: JACS was to continue job development and to issue a monthly bulletin of the jobs developed with the MSFW in mind; where possible, jobs were to be near the migrant's home area, and jobs developed were not to be dead end jobs.

3) JACS volunteers were to continue volunteer support services.

4) Innovative approaches: in the coming year JACS will analyze the entire spectrum of problems affecting the migrant worker in his quest for jobs outside the migrant stream. Problems such as relocation should be studied and where feasible new approaches should be tried. The question of establishing a halfway house for migrants coming to a large city upon placement in a job should be explored as well as the possible coordination of Title III-B projects with Title I programs, i.e., OJT.

As a result of the low retention figures for relocated migrants in the first program year and the great problem of job development and job placement in the Valley and Laredo areas, the

concentration in Texas since July, 1970, has been on the first and fourth items. Training conferences have been held for teachers in job orientation. Emphasis has been heavily placed on follow-up: there is a need to know the results of Title III-B program training. Under innovative approaches the emphasis has been on getting Title III-B personnel to meet with people from other programs serving the same target population. Joint meetings have been sponsored by JACS of Title III-B personnel with state, district, and local TEC; with regional MDTA representatives; with JOBS 70 personnel from the regional and local level; with personnel from EDM. JACS has also helped to bring the program analysts of OEO's Migrant Division and the Rural Farm Labor Division of MDTA together on the national level, and has successfully urged Title III-B programs to meet with such groups as Colonias del Valley and UFWOC.

The JACS Migrant Project staff in Texas and Arkansas is composed of one area manager, one job counselor, who is an ex-migrant, and one secretary. Obvisously, the only method which JACS can effectively utilize to fulfull its purposes is to convince the separate Title III-B programs to cooperate with other programs. To accomplish this goal, staff training by JACS has to have the aim of increasing the competence of Title III-B staff members. Once follow-up results are in, we will all be able to judge the effectiveness of JACS, and of Title III-B training programs.

Texas Consumer Participation in Health Planning Project

of the

American Friends Service Committee

Introduction:

The Texas Consumer Participation in Health Planning Project of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) appreciates the opportunity to present a brief description of this Project with a paragraph on programs needed and suggestions for legislation. For more than 25 years, the AFSC has carried on programs in many communities of poor people in the United States. Present programs involve us with, among others, farm workers in the east coast migrant stream, black dwellers in the Chicago ghetto, fishing Indians in the Northwest, and Mexican-Americans in California and Texas.

We do not speak <u>for</u> migratory farm workers, but we would like to speak <u>of</u> them, and to present our views, growing out of grass-roots experience, of a few beginning things to do in order to end the economic deprivation which divides people in Texas and the nation.

Inventory of Current Program:

The purpose of the Texas Consumer Participation in Health Planning Project is to demonstrate that through the use of the dual community development technique poor people and minority people who need services can participate on an equal basis in the development of programs and planning programs for the total community.

The Project site in one neighborhood in Houston (Harris County) began in February, 1969. A second site in selected areas of Cameron and Willacy Counties began in February, 1970. The Project is scheduled to be completed in January, 1972.

The Project is financially sponsored by the demonstration section of the Comprehensive Health Planning Program of the Public Health Service and the American Friends Service Committee. The total staff of the Project in the two sites is seven persons, with three staff members in Cameron and Willacy Counties.

New Programs to Cover Unmet Needs:

Since the Texas Consumer Participation in Health Planning Project is a demonstration project, the future direction and scope of efforts of the American Friends Service Committee and some other agencies will depend on the results of this Project.

Experience to date in the Project suggests certain skills which would add to effective participation in the comprehensive health planning process. Program efforts are designed to provide opportunities for the consumer to:

1. Be better informed as to existing health services, their limitations and usefulness; learn more about potential but unavailable services; become aware of why specific services do or do not meet the needs of consumers; and be capabale of suggesting and promoting innovative steps to improve the quality and delivery of these services.
2. Be able to look at health problems and services on a community-wide basis as well as on a local or neighborhood

basis and to see the situation from all points of view, including those most affected by adverse conditions and those least affected by them.

3. Understand that health services means more than episodic or curative medicine and services, but rather includes environmental health and preventive medicine, i.e., understand and accept the World Health Organization definition of health.
4. Understand and respect the differing contributions, functions, roles and competencies of the professional and the consumer.
5. Be able to and be ready to speak with confidence and in straight forward language about the health problems of the consumer to the professionals, planners and/or providers, even when he is in an unfamiliar and possibly alien environment.
6. Become informed about the rules and procedures used by traditional planners and decision makers.
7. Have and be supported by a constituency that is informed and has commitment and "muscle".

The Project is now focusing on documenting and preparing materials helpful to other groups to use the experience of the Project and on learning experiences for professionals who are participants in comprehensive health planning.

Needed Changes In Present Laws and Regulations:

Except for the first recommendation, the experience from which we

speak is more extensive in the east and west coast migrant streams. Recommendations two and three are based on the wider experience. Our staff, however, will find if these and other recommendations are valid for Texas.

1. Changes in law must come from evaluation of existing law and how it has engendered desired social policies. Evaluation of laws affecting the health of migratory farm workers in Texas is difficult to base on fact. Many of the facts do not exist in a form statistically generalizable. For example, it is difficult to document factually that over half of the births in Cameron and Willacy Counties occur outside hospitals. It is difficult to have confidence in infant mortality statistics, because we know of babies born in Cameron County, not included in statistics, who die in Matamoros.

The most comprehensive and generalizable health statistics, based on medical examinations by nationally recognized experts, is The Field Foundation survey, performed in early 1970. The final report of this study is not available, although the testimony of doctors who took part in the survey is public information, since some of these doctors testified for the U.S. Senate Migratory Labor Subcommittee in July, 1970.

IT IS OUR EXPERIENCE THAT ADDITIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE NEEDED IN CAMERON AND WILLACY COUNTIES. STATISTICS WHICH

WILL INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING AND ANY NEW PROGRAMS ARE ALSO NEEDED.

2. The amount, type and dynamics of child labor on farms is not documented. The American Friends Service Committee studied child labor on farms in the summer of 1970 in selected states of the east coast migrant stream. The final report of that study is not yet available, but WE RECOMMEND THAT EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ON FARMS BE INCLUDED (NOT EXCEPTED) IN STATE LAW ON EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (Texas Art. 1573).
3. LEGISLATION SHOULD BE ENACTED TO:
   A. Improve migrant camp health conditions through health inspection, particularly the provision of flush toilets, standards of living space per inhabitant, and control of conditions related to communicable disease.
   B. Ensure a reasonable right of visitation in migrant labor camps.
   C. Provide subsidies for farmers in order to assist them to comply with existing and enacted law.

Relying on complaints solves only one problem at a time, and with publicity at times surrounding one problem, the public is left with the erroneous impression that the general problem is solved.

In February 1970, the AFSC published Man and the Economy: The Social Implications of Economic Patterns, a comprehensive effort to locate the factors which keep some men apart from the general

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affluence and to ask how the economy can serve all men. One of the key answers to that question is a federal guarantee of adequate income to all Americans. Man and the Economy ends with this thought:

> "Before we can decide how to accomplish the goal of eliminating poverty, or whether we can afford to do the job, we must first decide that we want to do it -- that we will no longer expect children to fill hungry bellies with Kool-Aid, and candy, to be the prey of rats, to be weakened by tuberculosis, to grow up amid filth and organized vice, to be taught in deteriorating classrooms by teachers who have lost hope, and that we will no longer allow old people to huddle in lonely, heatless rooms, living on pennies, unable to afford needed medicines and services.
>
> "Second, we must decide that we are willing to make the sacrifices necessary to eliniate poverty--not so much the financial sacrifices, if any, but the overturning of old presuppositions, old fears, old ways of proceeding and old privileges.
>
> "In the hope that these decisions will indeed be made, we have offered our thoughts and recommendations. Our interest is not in structures, but in human values, in making the system capable of serving man."

# APPENDIX:

PRESTON SMITH
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

August 13, 1970

Mr. Glenn E. Garrett
Executive Director
Good Neighbor Commission
507 Sam Houston Building
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Garrett:

For some time I have been considering alternatives for increasing the State's capability in meeting the total range of social and physical needs of migrant laborers in Texas. We especially need to utilize fully their potential for strengthening the skills essential to the working force of our State. Your assistance in achieving these goals is requested.

Your most recent annual report on the situation of migrants in Texas seems to indicate that the Commission, while doing an effective job of collecting and integrating the best available data on migrants, is not presently equipped to collect additional facts or, in some cases, to verify data available from other sources.

It is my opinion that, although the Legislature gave your Commission a broad responsibility to improve the well-being of migrant laborers, it did not establish clear direction for some activities, or provide sufficient appropriations to operate needed programs. Certainly the severity and magnitude of the needs of migrants have increased to the point that a "new look" is warranted.

As you know, various state agencies are now operating or are involved in programs designed to benefit Texas migrants. I would propose creating a task force, chaired by you, composed of representatives of the Texas Education Agency, Texas Employment Commission, Department of Health, Department of Public Welfare, Texas Industrial Commission and my Office.

This task force would catalog migrant needs, make an inventory of all ongoing federal and state migrant programs and develop a state plan to bring into focus all resources at hand to produce some immediate as well as long-range solutions to the Texas migrant problem.

I am willing to support you in seeking funding from existing state and federal resources and in seeking such state legislation as careful analysis may indicate.

Sincerely,

Preston Smith

Preston Smith
Governor of Texas

PS/ksl

Minutes
Inter-Agency Task Force on Migrant Labor
Room 310 - State Capitol - 10:00 am
Wednesday, September 2, 1970

Glenn E. Garrett, Executive Director, Good Neighbor Commission, presiding.

The meeting was opened at 10:00 am by the Chairman following registration by the participants (roster attached) and the subsequent discussions followed the agenda (attached) which had been distributed a week earlier.

Garrett expressed his appreciation for the presence of representatives of state agencies concerned with the problems of migrant agricultural workers and noting the presence of officials from non-state agencies with equal concern for the migrants, stated that they were welcome and that adequate provisions had been made to insure that the interest of all such agencies be duly solicited and recorded in subsequent weeks.

The Chairman read the following excerpt from the letter from Governor Preston Smith which had asked him to set up a task force:

> "As you know, various state agencies are now operating or are involved in programs designed to benefit Texas migrants. I would propose creating a task force, chaired by you, composed of representatives of the Texas Education Agency, Texas Employment Commission, Department of Health, Department of Public Welfare, Texas Industrial Commission and my Office.
>
> "This task force would catalog migrant needs, make an inventory of all on-going federal and state migrant programs and develop a state plan to bring into focus all resources at hand to produce some immediate as well as long-range solutions to the Texas migrant problem."

He then recounted the history of state efforts in the migrant field, beginning with a legislative study group in 1955-56 which recommended the establishment of a Texas Council on Migrant Labor to consist of the heads of seven state agencies. By legislative action, the Council came into being in 1957. The "bracero" program was in full effect at the time and there were few state programs that could be developed; however, over the years various pieces of legislation were urged and some have since been enacted, such as the rules for travel of migrants intrastate, the raising of the minimum age for work exemptions. The functions of the Council were transferred to the Good Neighbor Commission in 1965. Since that time the Commission has carried forward an extensive coordinating program between federal, state and private groups and has published annually a report of such efforts. By necessity and because of limited staff and funds, this report has not covered each time all facets of migrant programs in Texas. This accounts for the statement made by the Governor, quoting again from his letter:

> "It is my opinion that, although the Legislature gave your Commission a broad responsibility to improve the well-being of migrant laborers, it did not establish clear direction for some activities, or provide sufficient appropriations to operate needed programs. Certainly the severity and magnitude of the needs of migrants have increased to the point that a "new look" is warranted."

The Chairman proposed that this task force prepare a report which will indeed be all-inclusive, with a statement on findings, recommendations and conclusions, followed by chapters for each individual agency. This proposal met no objection.

On Agenda items 3 and 4, the Chairman stated that the Commission will assume the responsibility for contacting private groups and returning migrants at the Hope, Arkansas, Center and at their homes. He also stated that the Commission might set up an advisory committee and deferred for the moment the subject of an overall committee.

The agencies agreed on the following reporting procedure:

A. An inventory of current programs with

   1. A background statement of each showing when begun
   2. Title and scope of each
   3. Expenditures - state, federal, local
   4. Number of participants
   5. Agency staff assigned to overall migrant programs

B. A statement and similar breakdown on new programs to cover unmet needs

C. A statement on needed changes in present laws and regulations, both state and federal, and on new legislation suggested.

It was agreed that the Commission will receive these reports, prepare them for inclusion in the overall report and will be responsible for the compilation and summary of conclusions. The last will be cleared with the agencies before publication. The detail described above will not apply in the cases of some of the participating agencies but each was asked to submit a statement.

A deadline of October 1 for the submission of the agency reports was agreed upon.

Agenda item 4 was then discussed again. Capt. Taylor moved that before the final phase of the report is completed--the recommendations and conclusions--that an advisory committee be created and called for the purpose of reviewing the findings. This was seconded by

Mr. Graham. Discussion had to do with the size and make up of such a group and the time of such a meeting. All agreed that the committee should be comprehensive and that the time would probably be November, after the Commission has had time to prepare the draft compilation and summary. The motion passed.

The Chairman agreed to provide these Minutes to all agencies. They will advise him of the agency officer with whom liaison is to be maintained and will enumerate any questions they might wish to be asked of returning migrants. The Chairman encouraged them to comment in C. above on any suggestions as to the future role of the Commission in the migrant area. He also stated that financial help would be needed for the publication of the report since his own budget in this category is quite limited. Each agency will provide him suggested individuals, organizations and groups for inclusion in the advisory committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 am.

Minutes
of
Second Meeting
of
Inter-Agency Task Force on Migrant Labor
Room 510, Sam Houston State Office Bldg., 10:00 am
Friday, October 16, 1970

Those agencies represented were:

Texas Education Agency
Texas Rehabilitation Commission
State Dept. of Health
Dept. of Public Welfare
Texas Employment Commission
Dept. of Public Safety
Texas Office of Economic Opportunity

U.S. Health, Education and Welfare

Mr. Garrett read the points to be discussed at the meeting. He expressed gratitude for the response shown by the agencies, and stated that several non-governmental agencies were responding with excellent reports.

Mr. Kemper clarified a question by saying that the word "chapters" meant that each report constituted a chapter, this for Capt. Taylor of O.E.O. Also "Housing". Information for this chapter will come from the GNC files.

Capt. Taylor mentioned that a complete statement on the whole migrant situation should be made a part of the report. Mr. Garrett said that this will include information Mr. Kemper has on interviews he conducted in Hope, Arkansas, etc.

The physical appearance of the report was discussed. It was agreed that it should not be too fancy, but plain and neat. Mr. Garrett reported he would speak with the Govenor to determine how and in what volume he wants the report to be presented.

Make up of the Advisory Committee:

Due to be called by middle of November. Invitations will be sent to those named, describing the purpose of the Task Force and of the Advisory Committee. Invitation will contain request for prepared material on resolutions, or recommendations.

Mr. Garrett explained 2b in Table of Contents, that of a certain amount of Federal money made available for certain programs, so much is allocated to some states, while other states may receive a greater amount.

Mr. Thomas of Regional HEW, Dallas, stated that they would be happy to receive comments or suggestions which may come out of this Report.

Mrs. Geraldine Johnson, T.E.A., asked if a report had been requested from the Civil Rights Commission, and if not why not. Mr. Garrett explained that it was not directly involved with the mission of the Task Force but that he would study the ramifications of its possible interest.

Mention was made that some of the state agencies may be able to defray the cost of travel for some of those invited to be present at this Advisory Committee meeting. Capt. Taylor of OEO said that his agency may in some cases, but not necessarily in all.

Bill Hood said that no programs for migrants are available in some parts of Texas, therefore that a TEC field office spokesman from such areas be asked to attend the meeting.

Capt. Taylor of OEO felt that those making up the Advisory Committee should be people from non-governmental agencies, and not from the Task Force agencies.

Mr. Garrett then asked Mr. Kemper to read off the names of those being considered as members of the Advisory Committee.

Capt. Taylor felt that a meeting of the Advisory Committee should be "workshop" type in order to allow everyone to recommend solutions, etc. However, Mr. Garrett would prefer that each member be given a few minutes to explain his recommendations and hand in his prepared material to the Chairman. In this manner each person would be permitted a few words. The "workshop" type meeting would allow Mr. Garrett to invite more than the 50 it was felt would be the limit. There was agreement that both approaches can be used. If additional names for the Advisory Committee are needed, Mr. Garrett or Mr. Kemper will contact the Task Force agencies.

Locations for the Advisory Committee meeting were discussed. They were the Terrace, Crest, Villa Capri, and Commissioner Day suggested that it be held in the Capitol Building.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

Postscript--Since the meeting on Friday Mr. Garrett has checked facilities for the advisory committee sessions. The Capitol will not be feasible since the House and Senate Chambers will both be

in complete renovation status. He has checked hotel facilities and Friday, November 20, is not available anywhere. He has made a tentative reservation for an assembly room and three separate committee rooms at the Terrace Convention Center for Monday, November 23.

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Suggested list of sources and categories from which Advisory Committee representation should be obtained.

Employers: (growers, farmers,gins, shed operators)

Migrants and Crew Leaders: (TEC local office files)

Clergy: (Texas Conference of Churches, Valley Ministry, Division of the Spanish Speaking)

Labor: (Texas AFL-CIO)

Housing: (farm labor camp manager, HUD representative, model cities consultant)

Education: (migrant child programs, adult migrant programs, Regional education service centers, Interstate teachers, Southwest Ed. Devel. Lab)

Health: (County program directors, Planned Parenthood)

Employment: (Valley representative of TEC)

Community Program Managers: (Community Action Agency)

Community Centers: (Director of local center)

Community Development: (Lower Rio Grande Development Corp.)

Mexican-American Organizations:

S.E.R. Project:

Miscellaneous: (village Postmistress, Boy Scout representative, "barrio" or "colonia" merchant)

(It is recommended that provisions be made to permit non-Committee persons to attend the meeting as Observers. This would include Federal and State people, interested individuals and the press)

Minutes
of
Final Meeting
of
Inter-Agency Task Force on Migrant Labor
Room 117, Sam Houston State Office Bldg., 10:00 am
December 9, 1970

Those agencies represented were:

Texas Education Agency, Lee Frasier
Texas Employment Commission, James Strauss
State Dept. of Public Welfare, Herbert Wilson
State Dept. of Public Safety, Joe Milner, Ralph Maddoux
State Dept. of Health, Dr. W. A. Buckner
Governor's Office, Joe Trentin
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Pat Nulty
Texas Office of Economic Opportunity, Augusto Vidales

Good Neighbor Commission, Glenn E. Garrett, Conley C. Kemper

Meeting opened at 10:00 a.m. by Task Force chairman, Glenn E. Garrett, who explained the purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the Task Force members with the progress that has been made on the final report being prepared for the Governor.

Mr. Garrett informed those present that the Advisory Committee report, of which they had all received a copy, would be included in the final report in its original form.

It was explained that the Commission had talked with Mr. Otice Green and learned that the Governor's wishes were to have submitted to him an original and two copies of the report. This required the staff to retype all of the agency reports since the services of a printer would not be used at this time. Appreciation

was expressed to all who had offered to help with the clerical work but it was explained that it was the type of work that could not be farmed out. It was further explained that a type of spring back binder to house the report will be used and this would allow quick access to any desired chapter and would allow for additional material.

Mr. Garrett read the proposed letter of transmittal which would preface the report and no criticisms or corrections were made.

Tab-A - Will cover an item that had been omitted on the first Table of Contents. It will be titled "The Texas Migrant - An Overview" and is being inserted to point up and explain the people and the problems that this Task Force has had to confront.

Tab-B - Conclusions and Recommendations. These were read by Mr. Garrett. Mr. Pat Nulty asked for discussion on the second recommendation for legislation action that concerned itself with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the licensing of labor recruiters. Questions were answered by Mr. Strauss and Mr. Kemper and the recommendation was approved.

Mr. Garrett explained that although Governor Smith had suggested that the Commission's basic law be studied looking to needed changes in language, that this was being done under a separate letter to the governor and would not be a part of this Task Force report since it had no direct bearing on the report.

Tab-C - The complete Summary of Findings of the Advisory Committee report, including the list of participants.

Tab-D through J - Complete agency reports.

Tab-K - A sort of catch-all section for reports from non-governmental and private agencies. The members present were asked their opinions on how to handle the report on Ecumenical Programs; whether to use idea of a condensed abstract of the material received or to reproduce the material received. Mr.

Wilson and Mr. Milner were of the opinion that both should be used so as to allow no margin for criticism or comment later on. This idea seems to be the consensus.

Tab-L - Appendix. This would include Governor Smith's letter to Mr. Garrett, Minutes of the Task Force meetings and other miscellaneous items.

The Chairman closed by thanking the members present for their agency cooperation and their kindness in attending this meeting.

Meeting at east at 11:00 a.m.